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GERMAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OVER EUROPE:

THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT

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Description

This study describes and analyzes the German administration in the period 1939 - 45 in the General Government, which was that section of Poland organized as an "appendage-country" of the German Reich and whose government under the occupation approximated the colonial type, with the emphasis on exploitation for the German war effort and a minimum regard for the rights of the native population.

Washington

16 April 1945

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This study is Part Three, Section Three, II, of the series

GERMAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OVER EUROPE

the outline of which is as follows:

Part One. Principles and Methods of German Military Government over Europe

Part Two. German Controls in Occupied Europe

I. The German Army in Occupied Europe
II. The SS and Police in Occupied Europe
III. Military and Police Tribunals in Occupied Europe
IV. The Nazi Party in Occupied Europe
V. Technical and Economic Troops in Occupied Europe
VI. Economic and Financial Controls in Occupied Europe
VII. Labor Controls in Occupied Europe
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Part Three. The German Occupation of Individual Regions

Section One. Areas of Military Administration

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THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT

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II. THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT

A. THE GERMAN PARTITION OF POLAND AND THE STATUS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT

1. The Partition

According to Nazi theory, Poland ceased to exist as a state when its government fled abroad in September 1939. From that moment it became merely a geographical area with an agglomeration of inhabitants to be disposed of as the conquerors saw fit. The ensuing partition perfectly expressed this view. The name "Poland" vanished completely from the map, being excluded from the new official title of every one of the parts into which the country was divided. In the form which this partition finally assumed after the Russians had been ejected in 1941 from their share in it, the area of former Poland was separated by the Germans into three main parts, roughly equal in area. One of these parts, comprising Polish Upper Silesia, Poznan, Lodz, Ciechanow, Pomorze, and Bialystok was incorporated into the Reich. A second part, including the provinces of Wilno, Nowogrodek, Polesie, and Volhynia, was joined to the German administration in occupied Russia. The remaining part, embracing the central and southern sections of Poland -- roughly, a triangle formed by the cities of Warsaw, Krakow, and Lwow -- was separately organized as the "General Government" (Generalgouvernement), whose area and population as of 1 March 1943 were given by the Germans as follows:1/

	Sq. Km.	Inhabitants
District of Krakow	29,921	3,482,124
District of Warsaw	17,168	2,699,403
District of Radom	24,431	2,396,968
District of Lublin	26,560	2,074,543
District of Galicia	47,100	4,200,760
Totals	145,180	14,853,798

1/ Krakauer Zeitung, 8 December 1943.

2. Character of the German Administration

Although the Germans avowedly made some use of Polish civil servants in the General Government and left intact a part of the Polish laws and institutions, the administration they established was entirely German in organization and in personnel at the top level. It was set up as an entirely new creation in October 1939, solely on the basis of German law, by Germans alone, without Polish collaboration. No Polish quislings were found or even sought at that time. Hence the General Government was not even a "protectorate" with a native government, as were Bohemia and Moravia. The Nazis treated it instead as a colonial property belonging wholly to the Reich for purposes of exploitation, although it was kept under a separate administration due to its non-German character. Such "rights" as the Polish inhabitants enjoyed were granted on sufferance. Hans Frank, the Governor General, characterized the General Government as an "adjunctland of the Greater German Reich" (ein Nebenland des Grossdeutschen Reiches)and only secondarily as a "homeland for the Poles" (Heimstätte der Polen).

The integration of the General Government with the administration and the economy of the Reich was of the closest kind. Although it had a separate administrative system, a separate railway administration, and a separate postal organization, and although there was a foreign-exchange (Devisen)boundary between it and the Reich, its entire economy and administration were controlled closely from Berlin, to a far greater degree than was true of most other German-occupied countries. Its police system was an organic branch of the Reich police. Its finances and its monetary system were planned and supervised by the Reich Ministry of Finance. The Reich Armaments Ministry directly planned and controlled its industrial production. Although its exchange of goods with the Reich was strictly controlled and circumscribed, the General Government formed a part of the Reich's customs union after 1 December 1942.

B. THE PERIOD OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

1. Initial Military Decrees

The German Armed Forces attacked Poland at dawn on 1 September 1939. From that day until fighting ceased, three weeks later, and until a military administration was established, the necessary regulations for the conquered areas were promulgated by the Commander in Chief of the Army, General Walther von Brauchitsch. On the day of the attack, he addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of German-occupied Polish territory, ordering them to stay at their regular occupations and to obey unconditionally the commands of German Army authorities. This proclamation and all the decrees of the military administration between 1 September and 25 October 1939, when military government ended, were published in a "Journal of Decrees for the Occupied Territories in Poland" (Verordnungsblatt für die besetzten Gebiete in Polen). They included the following measures of first importance:

5 September-- Decree setting up special courts (Sondergerichte).

5 September-- Decree introducing German penal law.

10 September-- Decree authorizing courts to apply adult penalties to juvenile defendants in certain cases.

11 September-- Decree establishing the reichsmark as legal tender alongside the zloty, at the rate of two zlotys to one reichsmark.

12 September-- Decree ordering the surrender of all weapons and ammunition, and setting up summary courts martial (Standgerichte).

23 September-- Decree introducing Reich Credit Banks (Reichskreditkassen).

29 September-- Decree installing German trustees over industrial enterprises, real estate, and other property.

29 September-- Decree requiring the permission of the Commander in Chief of the Army for any transfer of real estate or business enterprises or of rights therein.

1 October-- Decree giving jurisdiction to German courts over crimes committed in Polish territory prior to the war and stipulating that German criminal law must be applied in such cases.

7 October-- Decree freezing all securities and other valuables and subjecting foreign exchange transactions to strict control,

2. Creation of a Provisional Military Administration

Under the additional impact of the Russian invasion from the east, which resulted in a junction of German and Russian forces at Brzesc on 18 September, organized resistance by the Polish Army practically ceased during the last week of September. Hitler, by a decree of 25 September, directed that a provisional military administration be established in the German-occupied half of the country. As soon as the boundary had been fixed by the German-Russian treaty of 28 September, the Commander in Chief of the Army set up the military administration in those Polish territories which fell to Germany. They were divided into four military districts as follows:

Military District of West Prussia, with headquarters at Danzig

Military District of Poznan, with headquarters at Poznan

Military District of Lodz, with headquarters at Lodz

Military District of Krakow, with headquarters at Krakow

These military districts were administered as such from the end of September until 26 October 1939, on which day portions of them were annexed to the Reich and the remainder became the General Government, the military administration yielding place to civil government. Over each military district was placed a military commander with full executive authority. Attached to his command was a civil administrative chief (Chef der Zivilverwaltung) charged with organizing strictly civil affairs.

The military commander at Lodz, General Gerd von Rundstedt, received in addition an over-all command over the

four districts, with the title "Commander in Chief of the East " (Oberbefehlshader Ost).

3. Preparations for Permanent Civil Administration

The civil administrative chief at Lodz, Dr. Hans Frank, was "Supreme Administrative Chief" (Oberverwaltungschef) with over-all supervisory authority over civil affairs in the four districts. His task was to make uniform preparations for the permanent civil administration. To this end von Rundstedt authorized him by a decree of 16 October to promulgate ordinances over his own signature. Among Frank's most important ordinances were the following, promulgated on 16 and 17 October: 1/

A decree ordering the carrying out of the provisions of the pre-war Polish income tax law.

A decree restricting the export of agricultural products.

A decree regulating the conditions of labor.

A decree regulating social insurance and ordering the continuation of the existing social insurance agencies.

Similar ordinances were promulgated by the civil administrative chiefs at Danzig and Poznan.

Meanwhile two decrees of Hitler on 8 and 12 October determined the permanent disposition of German-occupied Poland. The western portions of the country were incorporated in the Reich by the decree of 8 October. 2/ When this decree took effect on 26 October, these areas were withdrawn from military government and were merged with the Reich as integral parts, with a civil administration which the Nazis tried to assimilate as rapidly as possible to that of other Reichsgaue or Prussian provinces.

The remaining territory, consisting of the area

1/ Verordnungsblatt für die besetzten Gebiete in Polen, 1939, pp. 54-58. This journal of decrees was later entitled simply Verordnungsblatt für das Generalgouvernement. In either case it will be referred to in the following pages by the abbreviation Vbl. Gg.
2/ Reichsgesetzblatt, 1939, I, 2042-43. (Cited hereafter as RGBl.)

between Krakow, Czestochowa, Warsaw, and the Bug-San river systems, was erected by the decree of 12 October into a "General Government for the Occupied Polish Territories" (Generalgouvernement für die besetzten polnischen Gebiete).1/ This decree, like that of 8 October, took effect on 26 October. At midnight of 25 October military administration ceased and the area came under the single authority of Hans Frank, whom Hitler had named in this decree to be Governor General (Generalgouverneur). Until 6 November Frank remained in Lodz, where he had already served for more than a month as supreme co-ordinator of civil affairs in the four military districts. Then he moved his headquarters to Krakow, which became the administrative capital of the General Government. On 7 November Frank officially entered upon his duties there.

1/ Ibid., pp. 2077-78. By a decree of 31 July 1940 this designation was changed simply to Generalgouvernement (General Government).

C. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PERMANENT ADMINISTRATION

1. Hitler's Basic Decree

Hitler's decree of 12 October 1939 laid down the blueprint for the administrative structure of the General Government. According to this plan, all branches of the administration were placed under the single authority of the Governor General, who was made immediately responsible to Hitler. However, Section Five of the decree left open a way by which certain Reich authorities could intervene directly. The Ministerial Council for the Defense of the Reich and the Commissioner for the Four Year Plan were empowered to issue decrees for the General Government. In subsequent practice, this power was exercised principally by Göring, whose instructions guided the exploitation of the industrial resources of Poland; Sauckel, on whose orders the labor authorities sent a million Polish workers from the General Government to the Reich; Speer, who guided the production of munitions through the Chief of the Armaments Inspection for the General Government and controlled all engineering and construction work through the Central Technical Office at Krakow; Himmler, whose SS and Police Deputy in the Governor General's administration was an authority practically independent of the latter; and Dorpmüller, who integrated the railways of the General Government with those of the Reich.

The same decree designated the Reich Ministry of the Interior as the "Central Office" for the General Government, which meant that this ministry was charged with working out the details of administration which were to be promulgated over the Governor General's name. Furthermore, the budget of the latter's administration was required to have the approval of the Reich Minister of Finance. The decree, finally, provided that Polish laws previously in force in this area, unless they conflicted with the new administration,

should remain in effect until specifically changed.

2. General Administrative Organizations

The first decree of the Governor General, promulgated 26 October 1939, provided for a Chief of the Governor General's Office and a Higher SS and Police Leader as the two highest officials immediately under the Governor General. It established the usual administrative departments. It also divided the General Government into four districts (Distrikte) -- Krakow, Lublin, Radom and Warsaw -- each with an administration which was the counterpart of the central administration at Krakow. The districts in turn were divided into Rural and Urban County Captaincies (Land- and Stadtkreishauptmannschaften), each administered by a County Captain (Kreishauptmann) or a City Captain (Stadthauptmann).1/ When Eastern Poland was seized by the Germans in 1941 during the invasion of Russia, Lwow and the former Polish wojewodzta of Tarnopol and Stanislawow were added to the General Government as a fifth District, under the name of Galicia.

During November 1939 most of the departments and bureaus were opened. The departments were regrouped and altered somewhat in the following years, in the name of the principle of "administrative unity" (Einheit der Verwaltung). The frequent emphasis on this principle in the speeches of the Governor General evidence Frank's constant endeavor to keep all authority centered in his hands. In this he did not entirely succeed. Special authorities, controlled directly from Berlin, such as the police, the Armaments Inspection, and the War Engineering and Construction Service, overshadowed him in importance. The Governor General himself was further fettered through having to act as the deputy of Göring for the purposes of the Four Year Plan.

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p. 3.

3. Local Government

Local government was shaped to allow the maximum use of non-Germans with the minimum of German supervision. The larger cities formed separate counties (Stadtkreise) with a non-German mayor under the supervision of a German City Captain. Warsaw was said to have been administered in 1941 by sixty-five Reich Germans and fifty-five local Germans, with thirty thousand Polish officials, clerks, and workers employed under their supervision. The non-German mayors of smaller towns were supervised by German town commissioners (Stadtkommissare). Rural communities were supervised in groups by German rural commissioners (Landkommissare). Each community in the group retained a non-German mayor (wojt). Wherever the community was itself composed of several villages, as was usual in central Poland, each village had a non-German village mayor (soltys). All of the non-German officials of towns and of rural communities were named by the German county captain, and their actions were strictly controlled at all times from his headquarters. This system enabled the Nazis to administer the countryside with an exceedingly small number of Germans, particularly in Galicia, where the Ukrainians were readier to collaborate than the Poles and where many natives could be found who had been trained in the old Austrian administration before World War I. Thus the County Captaincy of Kolomyja, with a population of 380,000, was administered by no more than fifteen Germans. The basic decree which inaugurated this system of local government was promulgated on 28 November 1939. 1/

4. Administrative Personnel

In staffing the new administrative machine, Reich Germans were used almost exclusively for the higher posts. In part these were experienced civil servants taken directly

1/ Vbl., Gg., 1939, p. 71.

from ministries and offices in the Reich. Many others, however, were Reich businessmen, economists, lawyers, etc. For some positions, mostly intermediate and lower ones, local Racial Germans (Volksdeutsche) were employed. Since the Nazis found only about seventy-five thousand resident Germans in the General Government, and since only a few of these were suitable and trustworthy, they played a relatively minor role. The total number of Germans ultimately administering the General Government administration, exclusive of the postal service and the railways but including local government, must have been somewhat more than five thousand. 1/ Those without adequate previous training received instruction at an administrative academy set up in Krakow. Local Germans were given special courses to fit them for administrative positions. The turnover in German personnel was apparently rather brisk, due, among other things, to frequent casualties inflicted by the Polish underground resistance, calls to military service, and expulsions for unsatisfactory service. Similar changes occurred in the higher as well as in the lower grades of the administration; thus Lasch, the first District Governor of Galicia, was dismissed for corruption in 1942, and Hoffmann, head of the Labor Office at Warsaw, was assassinated in 1943. On the whole, however, the top personnel of the General Government administration remained fairly stable.

Poles and Ukrainians, particularly those who had held civil service positions before the war, were retained in large numbers in the court, police, postal, and railway systems, in local government, and in some of the important central administrative positions, such as the Bank of Issue. For example, in the District of Lublin some eight hundred Polish

1/ In 1941, just before the annexation of Galicia, there were 1,100 German officials from all branches of the Reich civil service, plus three to four times that number of German subordinate officials, aides, and employees in the administration (Max Freiherr Du Prel, Das Generalgouvernement (Krakow, 1942) p.200. Cited hereafter as Du Prel.)

tax officials out of one thousand were retained, with only twelve German officials supervising them.

5. Residues of Military Administration

Alongside the civil administration, some residues of the military administration persisted. The Commander in Chief of the East, shorn of his authority over civil affairs moved his quarters from Lodz to Spala, near Tomaszow Mazowiecki, where he exercised a purely military command over the various army units stationed in the General Government. His authority became that of commander of the corps area of the General Government (Wehrkreisbefehlshaber für das Generalgouvernement). Air force units in the General Government were put under the commander of the Eighth Air Force District (Luftgau VIII). Regulations issued during the period of military administration continued in force except when specifically altered or abolished by subsequent acts of the Civil government. Military courts continued to exercise jurisdiction over civilians committing certain kinds of offenses against army personnel or on army property.

D. COURTS

1. German Courts

a. Military, Police, and Special Tribunals

The first courts set up by the Germans in Poland were Special Courts (Sondergerichte) created by decree of the Commander in Chief of the Army on 5 September 1939. 1/ These were intended to be, and remained throughout the period of occupation, the principal courts for "grave crimes" (schwere Kriminalität). Soon after the establishment of the General Government, these Special Courts were taken out of military control and made part of a permanent system of civil Special Courts which in 1943 were twelve in number -- Krakow, Rzeszow, Lwow, Stanislawow, Tarnopol, Lublin, Chelm, Radom, Kielce, Piotrkow, Czestochowa, and Warsaw. They applied German criminal law and used the same procedures as the Sondergerichte in the Reich proper. In minor matters one judge presided, in other cases three judges. Besides having jurisdiction in cases where decrees expressly conferred it on them, they could try all cases where, because of the "gravity or reprehensibility of the act or the public excitement caused by it," trial by special court should seem necessary. 2/

Another group of courts which retained their military character somewhat longer were the summary courts martial (Standgerichte) created by the Commander in Chief of the Army on 12 September 1939. Their purpose was to deal, in an even more summary fashion than ordinary military tribunals, with persons illegally possessing arms or ammunition or comitting acts of violence against military personnel. 3/

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p.2.
2/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p.34.
3/ Subsequently they also dealt with crimes committed in this area prior to the war -- a provision aimed at German exiles and at Poles who had allegedly committed crimes against Germans in Poland prior to the war. Vbl. Gg., 1939, p. 24.

They were composed of a commander of a regiment and two other soldiers. They imposed only the death sentence, and executions were carried out immediately on the spot.1/ These courts were abolished on 26 January 1940, and their jurisdiction was transferred to ordinary military courts and to summary police courts.

The summary police courts were created by a decree of the Governor General of 31 October 1939 which provided for the death penalty in cases involving various kinds of "acts of violence" against the German Reich or against "the sovereignty exercised by Germany in the General Government."2/ These crimes included damaging public property, inciting disobedience to German authorities, committing acts of violence against Germans on account of their nationality, setting fire to the property of Germans, failing to report the illegal possession of weapons by others, and failing to report any of the other above-mentioned crimes. The summary police courts (Standgerichte) were each composed of a police officer and two other policemen(either Ordnungspolizei or Sicherheitspolizei), or else of a leader and two members of a Death's Head Formation (Totenkopfstandarte or Totenkopfsturmbanne). Their procedure was extremely informal and summary. If the case was too complicated or grave, the court could hand it over to the nearest Sondergericht.

At a later stage of the German occupation, during 1942-1944, additional Standgerichte were temporarily created for the "harvest emergency" (Ernteausnahmezustand), roughly from August through November of each year, to impose the death penalty on persons obstructing the collection or safeguarding of crops.

1/ Vo[illegible].Gg., 1939, pp.8,32.
2/ Vol.Gg., 1939, p.10.

Military jurisdiction over civilians was reduced to a limited sphere by the decree of 26 January 1940 which abolished the summary military courts and left the ordinary military tribunals (Wehrmachtsgerichte) with jurisdiction over civilians only in the case of military crimes in the narrower sense (crimes committed on army property or against army personnel). Jurisdiction over cases of illegal possession of weapons or ammunition was transferred to the summary police courts. 1/ Hence all acts against political security or with political motives were now under non-military jurisdiction. Correspondingly, the right to pardon (except in cases of military or SS jurisdiction) was given to the Governor General, who on 8 March 1940 decreed that the death penalty, when imposed by ordinary, special, or police courts, should never be carried out until he had decided in each case whether to use his right of parole.2/

b. German Civil Courts

Meanwhile a double system of ordinary courts had been worked out and was set in operation in February 1940. Its main feature was the strict separation of Germans and Poles before the law. The basis for this separation had already been laid by a decree of 26 October 1939 3/ which stipulated the following:

a. that there should be a German jurisdiction and a Polish jurisdiction, separate from one another, in the General Government.

b. that the task of the German jurisdiction would be to punish attacks upon the security and the authority of the German Reich, the German nation, and the life, health, and property of members of the nation.

c. that members of the German nation should be subject exclusively to German jurisdiction in all their legal relationships.

The second provision reveals that the purpose of having purely German courts was not only to provide German hearings for Germans but also to bring non-Germans under German

1/ Vbl.Gg., 1940, I, 141.
2/ RGBl., 1940, I, 399, and Vbl.Gg., 1940, I, 99.
3/ Vbl.Gg., 1939, p.4.

jurisdiction in cases of political significance. In fact, another clause of this decree stipulated that decisions of purely Polish courts might be brought into the German courts for review and possible reversal.

A detailed constitution for the German courts was set forth in a decree of 19 February 1940. Two levels of courts were created: German courts of the first instance (Deutsche Gerichte), and German Higher Courts (Deutsche Obergerichte). Deutsche Gerichte were located in Krakow, Rzeszow, Lublin, Chelm, Radom, Piotrkow, Warsaw, and Zyrardow. Deutsche Obergerichte were located in the district capitals: Krakow, Radom, Warsaw, Lublin, and subsequently Lwow. The Deutsche Obergerichte possessed final jurisdiction in cases appealed from the Deutsche Gerichte. In addition to Germans, non-Germans were subject to their criminal jurisdiction in cases involving crimes against Germans, offenses committed on government property or while in the employ of the government, and offenses punishable by specific decree of the General Government. German criminal law was applied. In civil processes these courts had jurisdiction even if only one of the several interested parties was a German. Prussian civil procedure was used and Reich civil law was to some degree applied to Reich citizens, but Polish civil law was from necessity largely applied. 1/

No separate German bar was set up. The decree of 19 February 1940 permitted all lawyers licensed in the Reich, as well as those of German nationality licensed in the General Government, to practice before the German courts. A subsequent decree authorized the Department of Justice to permit licensed Reich lawyers to open law offices in the General Government. 2/

2. Polish Courts

Polish jurisdiction covered whatever was not placed

1/ Vbl.Gg., 1940, I, 57-67.
2/ Vbl.Gg., 1940, I, 297.

under German jurisdiction. The court structure remained unchanged except for the abolition of the Supreme Court (Sąd Najwyższy). On the lower level the unit was the municipal court (Sąd grodzki)or the district court (sąd okręgowy), on the higher level it was the court of appeals (sąd apelacyjny). There was one of the latter for each of the five districts. The jurisdiction of the Polish courts extended only over non-Germans. In criminal cases they could sit only when the case had been transmitted from the German prosecuting authority. Polish law remained the basis of their decisions except where the Governor General decreed otherwise. Naturally a strict supervision over these courts was exercised by the German authorities. In each district the Polish courts were under the supervision of the District Governor and the director of his department of justice. The latter could order the decision of a Polish court to be reviewed by the Deutsches Obergericht, which might uphold it or reverse it or else have the case retried under German jurisdiction.

The Polish court system under German rule in the General Government comprised, at the beginning of 1943, 5 courts of appeal, 22 district courts and 239 municipal courts, as well as 29 public prosecutors' offices. They were staffed with 4,283 officials, 807 employees, and 272 workers, all non-German. There were also another 1,550 persons employed in carrying out the courts' decisions (prison personnel,etc.).

The administrative head of the entire court system in the General Government was the Department of Justice in Krakow, consisting of three bureaus: (a) Administration and Prisons; (b) Civil, Commercial, Traffic, and Economic Law; (c) Public, Criminal, and International Law. Attached to the latter bureau was the Patent Office headed by a director located in Warsaw.

E. POLICE

The police system in the General Government was an organic branch of the Reich police and its highest functionaries were controlled directly by Himmler rather than through the Governor General. It consisted of the usual formations of Order and Security Police under an SS chief, an auxiliary police composed of Racial Germans, and separate Polish and Ukrainian municipal police for local duty. Its main task was that of combating native resistance to German rule. As in some other occupied countries, but more so here than anywhere else, the German police in the General Government had as a major function the strengthening of the German racial element, notably by means of the resettlement of Racial Germans.

1. The German Police

SS and Police units accompanied the German Army in its invasion of Poland to immobilize obstructive elements behind the advancing front. When the General Government administration went into operation on 26 October 1939, its structure included a Higher SS and Police Leader for the General Government immediately responsible, by the terms of the decree, to the Governor General. Under this Police Leader was a chief of the Order Police and a chief of the Security Police. 1/ In a companion decree, it was stipulated that the Higher SS and Police Leader must obtain the Governor General's consent in all matters of "fundamental importance," but that otherwise he should take on his own authority any steps necessary for the maintenance of security and order. 2/

The two branches of the German police -- the Order Police and the Security Police -- were immediately built up with personnel imported from the Reich. As was customary all higher officers of the Order Police were drawn from the SS, while the entire personnel of the Security Police was

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p.3.
2/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p.5.

supplied by the SS. The Order Police, commanded at first by Generalleutnant Riege and later successively by SS Brigadeführer Winkler and SS Gruppenführer Becker, received as its sphere of operations in the General Government the usual tasks of maintaining public order. The Security Police, headed at first by SS Oberführer Schöngarth and later (1943) by SS Oberführer Bierkampf, had charge of the more complex tasks of "criminal" investigation and political control,1/ with supervision of the Jews. Specifically the principal activities of the Security Police rapidly took shape as follows: combating the various underground movements (in particular, tracking down the secret press), investigating foreign contracts, investigating Polish centers abroad, combating industrial sabotage, combating enemy espionage, supervising the Jews, controlling foreigners, and exercising the usual security control over Germans resident in the General Government.

One of the peculiar tasks fulfilled in this region was that of resettling Racial Germans. So-called "resettlement commandos" from Himmler's SS formations supervised the trek of Germans from Volhynia and Bessarabia through the General Government to their newly assigned homes in the Reichsgau Wartheland, and they were assisted in this by the Order Police. The latter's share in this process included the technical task of administering the legal machinery whereby the property of the Racial Germans surrendered in Volhynia and Bessarabia was exchanged for new property in the Reich.

The Germans soon found that the protection of their administrative staff in the General Government would require more police personnel than the Reich could furnish. Local Racial Germans were therefore recruited into an auxiliary police force called Sonderdienst (Special Service). The decree of 6 May 1940 creating this auxiliary force stipulated that it should be composed of German men of good

1/ The decree of 3 June 1942 (Vbl.Gg.,1942,pp.321-24)specified and defined the respective functions of the order police and the Security Police.

character between the ages of 18 and 40. The men were to be armed and were to wear a service uniform with a red left-arm band bearing the inscription in black "Generalgouvernement Polen Sonderdienst." Administrative headquarters of the Special Service were established as a bureau (Referat des Sonderdienstes) in the Department of Internal Administration at Krakow. The decree stipulated that the fundamental purpose of the Special Service was to assist the county chiefs in carrying out their administrative tasks in the counties; members of the Special Service units were under the direct orders of the Kreishauptmann. This arrangement entailed such duties as the collection of fees, guarding of local German administrative personnel and property, aiding in the collection of crop quotas, controlling prices, etc. But the decree provided that Special Service members could also be used as auxiliary police in situations where regular police formations were not available. Their chief function was to protect local officials. 1/

Not even the Sonderdienst sufficed to insure coverage of all police needs, and in September 1942 the Higher SS and Police Leader promulgated a decree laying down the principle that "every Reich German in the General Government is liable to police service" (polizeidienstpflichtig) and setting 8 September 1942 as the day of registration. 2/ Reich Germans drawn from the registration lists were then to receive special police training and would be assigned to police duty as needed.

The German military police, i.e., the field gendarmerie and the secret field police, on occasion supplemented the regular Order and Security Police in the General Government.

2. The Non-German Police

For subordinate police tasks, particularly those

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1940, I, 186.
2/ Vbl. Gg., 1942, pp.493 and 535.

among the local Polish and Ukrainian population, and for the police requirements of the Polish courts, the Germans retained the Polish police, with their pre-war structure for the most part unaltered but with their sphere of action restricted. The local Polish Order Police, or Municipal Police (Gemeindepolizei), as the Germans called them, were left with such functions as traffic control, protection of buildings, checking observance of orders of the German authorities, maintenance of patrols and police posts, and assuring public order in general. They wore the dark blue Polish police uniform with a band on the left sleeve inscribed "Generalgouvernement." They were referred to as the "Blue Police" (Policja Granatowa). Ukrainians likewise were organized in separate formations which the Germans called "Ukrainian Auxiliary Police" (Ukrainische Hilfspolizei). The Polish criminal police, as before the war, investigated ordinary crimes committed by Polish citizens within the jurisdiction allotted by the Germans to the Polish courts. In no case did Polish or Ukrainian Police officers have authority over persons of German nationality. On the other hand, the Polish police officers were under the immediate supervision and command of a German police official. It was reported that the Polish police in 1941 numbered 9,500 men and 190 officers, of whom roughly a third were stationed in Warsaw. To some extent, Ukrainian police were purposely used in Polish districts, because the Germans considered that their anti-Polish attitudes made them especially useful and reliable in such work.

3. The Ultimate Control of Police

Himmler is reported to have considered Governor General Hans Frank's regime lax toward the Poles and inefficient in exploiting the country. At any rate, in 1942 his deputy, the Higher SS and Police Leader in the General Government, Wilhelm Krüger, became practically an independent power.

Krüger was now given the title of Secretary of State for Security (Staatssektretär für das Sicherheitswesen) in the administration of the General Government. By the terms of the decree signed by Hitler, Krüger was still nominally subordinate to the Governor General, but in security matters and in the program for strengthening the German national element direct instructions came from Himmler. Frank's consent was nominally required for the carrying out of such instructions. But if Frank should disagree it was provided that Krüger and Himmler could carry the issue to Hitler for a decision. 1/

Following this, Krüger and his aides, notably Globocnik, the SS and Police Leader for the Lublin District, intensified the police operations in the General Government, multiplying the concentration camps and establishing extermination centers, liquidating the ghettos, and uprooting the peasant population in certain areas, particularly along the Bug River. However, in the latter part of 1943 both these men were transferred elsewhere, Krüger reportedly to the Eastern Front. This change of high police personnel took place at a moment when, following German reverses in Russia, Nazi propaganda in Poland was stressing the threat of "Bolshevism" and trying to persuade the Poles that active collaboration with the Reich was necessary. Nevertheless, Krüger's successor in the General Government, SS Obergruppenführer and Waffen SS General Wilhelm Koppe, was known as an equally ruthless official.

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1942, p. 263.

F. GERMAN ORGANS OF ECONOMIC CONTROL

The territory of the General Government offered the Nazis several economic resources of high value in wartime, particularly labor reserves, farm products, forest products, petroleum, and a number of heavy industry plants. Hence the Nazi administrative apparatus was developed largely with the purpose of exploiting these resources.

1. The Four Year Plan

Göring, as Delegate for the Four Year Plan with authority to issue decrees for the economic exploitation of the General Government, named the Governor General as his deputy (Generalbevollmächtigter für den Vierjahresplan für das Generalgouvernement). In this capacity Frank early in January 1940 set up a separate office for the Four Year Plan, immediately under his own supervision and independent of the administration of the General Government. This office functioned for a half-year until the main lines of economic policy had been worked out. It was then abolished and its functions were transferred to the departments concerned with economic affairs, food and agriculture, forests, and labor in the government at Krakow. Göring continued to issue general directives for the guidance of these departments.

2. Armaments Controls

The Reich Ministry for Armaments and Munitions maintained the usual supervision of armaments production in the General Government through a Chief of Armaments Inspection. The same ministry eventually widened its control by bringing about a centralization of all technical construction authorities (building, excavating, road-building, flood control, etc.) in the Central Technical Office (Technisches Zentralamt) at Krakow.

3. Production Control Offices (Bewirtschaftungsstellen)

Production control offices corresponding to the Reich Offices and Steering Spheres (Lenkungsbereiche), were set up for each of the major raw materials and industrial products. These offices planned the production and allocation of those commodities

in the interests of the Four Year Plan. The first to be created was the Office for Iron and Steel. It regulated the production of and trade in iron and steel and their products. The office was located in Krakow and was under the authority of the Department of Economic Affairs in the administration of the General Government. It was authorized to make, in agreement with the head of that department, rulings specifically regulating the supply, allocation, storage, marketing, and consumption of these commodities. It could require individual plants and enterprises to give information about such matters as prices, stocks on hand, and productive capacity. Its rulings were enforceable in the German courts of the General Government, and persons violating them were liable to unlimited prison terms or fines. 1/ The other Production Control Offices were similar in purpose and in authority. The dates of their establishment and the names of their directors were as follows:

Iron and Steel; 27 January 1940 (Fischer)

Coal: 28 February 1940 (Dr. Jehne)

Metals: 28 February 1940 (Baehr)

Leather and Furs: 21 March 1940 (Freudenberg)

Textiles: 12 April 1940 (List)

Chemical Products: 9 April 1941 (Dr. Schuele)

Used and Waste Materials: 14 August 1941 (Jaks)

Gold and Other Precious Metals: 12 September 1941 (Dr. Becker)

Building Materials: 2 June 1942

Paper and Other Goods: 23 July 1942

4. Other Commodity Controls

For the important petroleum industry, on the other hand, a special commissioner for the Petroleum Economy (Sonderbevollmächtigter für die Erdölwirtschaft) was named in 1940, whose duties were to supervise production in the rich oil fields of Galicia. 2/ The trade in oil products was made a government monopoly

1/ Decree of 27 January 1940, Vbl. Gg., 1940, I, 43.
2/ Decree of 27 June 1940, Vbl. Gg., 1940, I, 214.

by a decree of 20 January 1940. 1/ For the general supervision of the mining industry a group authority, parallel to the economic groups in the Reich, was created under the name Gruppe Bergbau in the Department of Economic Affairs. It was headed by a Chief of Mines (Berghauptmann), and it had branches in the chief petroleum drilling centers. 2/ The Governor General in his capacity as Göring's deputy for the Four Year Plan also named a special commissioner for the collection and use of scrap metal. 3/ In keeping with the tendency to eliminate special authorities and to combine them whenever practicable with the regular machinery of the General Government administration, the office of Special Commissioner for the Petroleum Economy was abolished in the spring of 1944 and it functions transferred to a General Trustee for Petroleum (Generaltreuhänder für die Erdölwirtschaft) in the Department of Economic Affairs at Krakow. 4/

5. Trustee Administration of Property

In order to protect confiscated property and to get productive equipment back into production at the earliest possible moment, a decree of 21 September 1939 promulgated in the name of the Commander in Chief of the Army, provided for the appointment of trustees to administer properties, enterprises, and plants in Poland wherever the flight of the former owner, or some other reason, made it seem necessary.5/ Subsequently Göring, as director of the Four Year Plan, issued on 1 November 1939 an administrative order announcing the creation of a Main Trustee Office for the East (Haupttreuhandstelle Ost) with headquarters in Berlin, which was to take over and manage all such property.6/

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1940, I, 19.
2/ Decree of 13 September 1940, Vbl. Gg., 1940, I, 287.
3/ Decree of 31 July 1940, Vbl. Gg., 1940, I, 234.
4/ Vbl. Gg., 1944, no. 20.
5/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p. 21.
6/ Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 1939, no. 260.

One branch of this office was established in Krakow, under a decree of 15 November 1939. This branch, the Trustees Office for the General Government (Treuhandstelle für das Generalgouvernement), was given the supervision of all confiscated property in the area of the General Government. 1/ Trustees appointed under the military decree of 29 September 1939 were given until 15 March 1940 to have themselves confirmed by the new Trustee Office. On 12 June 1940 this office was separated from the Main Trustee Office for the East and was made a distinct and independent part of the administration of the General Government. 2/ A compensation board (Ausgleichstelle für das Generalgouvernement) at Krakow handled the adjustment of certain kinds of foreign claims arising out of the confiscations, particularly the claims of German creditors in the Reich.

Trustee management of farm and forest properties was removed from the immediate supervision of the Trustee Office by a decree of 24 January 1940, and farm and forest properties were placed respectively under the Department of Food and Agriculture and forestry. 3/ These departments developed their own special trustee apparatus for such properties, the organs of which are dealt with below.

The Trustee Office administered both property that had been privately owned and property that had belonged to the Polish state. Certain properties of the latter class were very soon placed under the management of specially created corporations. One of these was the State Works of the General Government (Werke des Generalgouvernement A. G.), a corporation established at Krakow in October 1940 with a capital stock of one million zlotys, owned entirely by the Administration of the General Government. The enterprise embraced the former Polish state nitrogen plant at

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1/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p. 36.
2/ Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, 1940, No. 139.
3/ Vbl. Gg., 1940, I, 28.

Moscice, the state cellulose factory at Niedomice, the electric power plant at Moscice, the paper mill at Czestochowa, the Zyrardow textile mills, and four brick plants in the Lublin area. The entire concern was put under the direction of Herbert Decker, formerly sales manager of the Howaldts-Werke in Hamburg.

On the other hand, properties formerly operated by the Polish state monopoly were reorganized by the Germans under a new monopoly administration, the General Direction of Monopolies in the General Government, under a decree of 1 November 1939.1/ In addition to tobacco, liquor, salt, matches, and lotteries, which had been Polish monopolies, oil and saccharine were taken into the new monopolies system. The entire system, embracing some thirty enterprises, was subordinated to the Department of Finance in the administration of the General Government.

6. The Department of Economic Affairs

For the central co-ordination of the various industrial and trade controls a Department of Economic Affairs (Hauptabteilung Wirtschaft) was established as one of the principal departments in the administration at Krakow. During 1940 the various instruments of the Four Year Plan were centralized within it. The Trustee Office, originally included in this department but made an independent agency in January 1940, was brought within it again in 1941. Other offices included in the department were the Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of Foreign Exchange Controls and Foreign Trade (Abteilung Devisen und Aussenhandel), and the Office of Bank Supervision (Bankaufsichtsstelle für das Generalgouvernement). In addition, the department was the central authority over the industrial and trade chambers organized in the Central Chamber for the Entire Economy. (See below D 8.)

7. The Economic Council and the Defense Councils

At the end of July 1940, when the separate office for the Four Year Plan in the General Government was abolished, an Economic Council (Wirtschaftsrat für das Generalgouvernment) was

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p. 27.

established as a supreme advisory council in economic matters. Its members were the heads of the Departments of Economic Affairs, Food and Agriculture, Forestry, Labor, and Finance; the Governor General was the chairman. It was made clear in the decree that the primary purpose of the Economic Council was to co-ordinate the economy of the General Government with the requirements of the Four Year Plan. 1/

Subsequently, after two years of the war against the USSR, the Governor General, in his capacity as a Reich Defense Commissioner, established two new councils to act as supreme advisory bodies in matters of economy and defense. One was the Defense Committee (Verteidigungsausschuss), composed of the Secretary of State, the Higher SS and Police Leader of the General Government, the Deputy Leader of the National Socialist Party in the General Government, the heads of the Departments of Internal Affairs, Food and Agriculture, Forests, Labor, Propaganda, Railways, Posts, and Construction, the Inspector in Chief of Armaments, the Government Commissioner for the Central Chamber for the Entire Economy, the director of the Main Group "Industry and Transport" in the Central Chamber, the five District Governors, the heads of the Armaments Commandos (Rustungskommandos), and any other persons whom the Reich Defense Commissioner should choose to call for consultation. The Commander of the Military District of the General Government and the Commander of the Eighth Air Force District, or their representatives, were also participants in the Council at their own discretion. 2/

The other council was the War Economy Board (Kriegswirtschaftsstab), composed of the Chairman of the Armaments Commission for the General Government, the Deputy of the Reich Ministry of Armaments and Munitions for the Military District of the General Government, the Armaments Chief for the General

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1/Vbl. Gg., 1940, I, 233.
2/Vbl. Gg., 19 August 1943.

Government, the Secretary of State, the director of the Office of Price Administration, the heads of the Departments of Internal Affairs, Economic Affairs, Food and Agriculture, Forests, Labor, and of the Central Technical Office, the Supervisor of Banks, the Economic Adviser of the NSDAP in the General Government, the Government Commissioner for the Central Chamber for the Entire Economy, and the Director of the Main Group "Industry and Transport" in the latter. 1/

8. Organs of Self-Government in Industry and Trade

All the Polish economic chambers and trade associations were either dissolved or Germanized by absorption into a new system of German-controlled trade chambers. By a decree of 3 March 1941 there was created a Central Chamber for the Entire Economy (Zentralkammer für die Gesamtwirtschaft), which henceforth constituted the sole government-supervised apparatus through which business co-operated with the German administration in regulating and planning the production and distribution of goods and services. 2/ Before the Central Chamber was created, however, the Germans had already organized certain branches of industry for self-regulation. Thus by a decree of 1 February 1940, the General Government Soap Factories' Association was set up, with the responsibility for a fair distribution of raw materials and for determining the kinds and quantities of cleaning products to be manufactured. Membership of all concerns manufacturing cleansing materials was compulsory, and the Department of Economic Affairs in the General Government administration exercised a supervisory authority over the association. 3/ This and similar trade associations were now brought within a common framework.

The Central Chamber for the Entire Economy, and its branches in the five districts of the General Government, were

1/ Ibid.
2/ Vbl. Gg., 1941, I, 86-90.
3/ Vbl. Gg., 1940, I, 46.

from a juridical point of view corporations of public law, under the supervision of the Secretary of the State at Krakow. Within the Central Chamber, as well as in each District Chamber, there were four functional subdivisions or Hauptgruppen: Industry and Transport, Food and Agriculture, Lumber and Wood-working, and Labor. The direction of the Central Chamber was in the hands of a Government Commissioner (Regierungskommissar) named by the Governor General. He was advised by a council composed of the heads of the Departments of Economic Affairs, Food and Agriculture, Forests, and Labor. The District Chambers were similarly directed by District Commissioners, the District Governor acting in this capacity. The Central and District Chambers were given the responsibility for "supervising the branches of industry and the vocational groups organized within them, in their economic and social functions, and drawing them into co-operation with the Government in pursuit of its goals." 1/

The four functional subdivisions in the Central Chamber were further broken down into specific branches of economic activity, as shown in the accompanying chart. The ultimate subdivisions consisted of single industries, such as wire manufacturers, makers of flashlight batteries, bicycle parts, etc., and of single branches of trade, such as shoe retailers, restaurant-keepers, and lumber dealers. These ultimate members were organized into trade associations (Fachgemeinschaften or Arbeitsgemeinschaften), in which the member firms were represented by committees of plant managers. Unlike the trade associations in the Reich, however, those in the General Government were headed by state-appointed and salaried bureaucrats. Some of the trade associations were joined to the parallel associations in the Reich.

The functions of the trade associations included the rationalization of factory and management techniques, the

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1/ Vbl. Gg., 1941, I, 86-90.

regulation of production and marketing, the fixing of prices and of rates, the location and distribution of raw materials, the sponsoring of training courses for workers, the introduction of new bookkeeping methods, the exchange of business experience, and the supervision of air raid precautionary measures in industrial plants. The Central Chamber also included a supervisory authority over all contracts of the public agencies with private enterprises, through the agency of a Central Office for Public Contracts (Zentralstelle für öffentliche Aufträge).

The structure of the trade association system may be outlined as follows:

Central Chamber for the Entire Economy of the General Government
- Chief Group for Industry and Transport
  - Group for Industry
    - Economic Group Iron and Metal Industry
      - Work-Group Wire Industry
    - Economic Group Chemical Industry
    - Economic Group Stone, Earth, Glass and Ceramics
      - Work-Group Hollow Glass Industry
    - Economic Group Textile, Clothing and Leather Industry
    - Economic Group Wood and Paper Industry
      - Craft-Group Furniture Industry
    - Economic Group Food Industry
    - Economic Group Mining Industry
    - Economic Group Power Industry
  - Group for Trade
    - (Subdivided into three branches or Gliederungen, e.g. the Work Group of County Wholesale Traders)
  - Group for Handicrafts
    - (Subdivided into six branches, comprising various guilds)
  - Group for Banks and Insurance
  - Group for Transport
  - Group for Tourist Traffic
- Chief Group for Food and Agriculture
  - Group for Agriculture
  - Group for Food
  - Group for Farm-Worker Training
- Chief Group for Forest and Lumber Economy
  - Group for Production
  - Group for Forest-Exploitation
  - Group for Processing
  - Group for Distribution
- Chief Group for Labor

9. Department of Food and Agriculture

This department, one of the first to be established, supervised the work of several thousand Germans in the Central Government who planned the crops, supervised their harvesting and the collection of quotas, administrated confiscated estates, and

supervised large estates still in private hands. They also supervised agricultural co-operative societies, the production and distribution of seed, water-control and drainage improvements, and the operation of model farms and experimental stations.

a. The Management of Large Estates

One of the first and most urgent problems of the German occupants was to get back into production the confiscated and deserted estates; consequently one of the first offices set up by the department was the Central Office for Management of Estates (Liegenschaftshauptverwaltung).1/ This office became the authority responsible for naming trustees of such estates and for supervising their management. Branch offices were set up in each of the five districts. The organization in the District of Galicia may be taken as an example. Here the Liegenschaftsverwaltung worked through four area supervisors (Gebietsreferenten) in Lwow, Tranopol, Stanislawow, and Drohobycz. Each of these officials had under his supervision a county manager (Kreisoberleiter) in each Kreishauptmannschaft. The latter areas were divided into smaller districts, over each of which was a district supervisor (Bezirksoberleiter), who exercised direct supervision of the trustees (Verwalter) of the individual estates. In the District of Galicia alone, there were some one thousand six hundred estates in all, each of them more than 50 hectares in size.

For more than a year the General Government maintained a special administration of other large estates whose owners remained on them. The instrument was the Land Cultivation Office (Landbewirtschaftungsstelle), created by a decree of 22 January 1940. 2/ This office had authority to supervise all estates of 100 hectares or over and smaller ones in certain cases.

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1940, I, 28.
2/ Vbl. Gg., 1940, I, 42.

Specifically, it could give orders to owners or tenants, calculated to guide and insure production; dictate the kind of bookkeeping each farm should maintain; set the amount of produce and cash that each owner or tenant might keep; dispose of the surpluses; determine whether an estate should be confiscated or not (especially in cases of over-indebtedness); and see to it that "unsuitable, inefficient, or incapable" managers, foremen, and workers were replaced. The Landbewirtschaftungsstelle set up branch offices in each of the five districts, and local offices in each Kreishauptmannschaft. Its local agents were the County Agricultural Leaders (Kreislandwirte), who supervised the farm experts in the various villages. These local village experts (Dorf- or Gemeindeagronomen) were sometimes German farmers but were more often Poles. The central office of the Landeswirtschaftungsstelle was, however, abolished on 30 April 1941, and its machinery and functions were henceforth administered by the Department of Food and Agriculture.

The bookkeeping of government-supervised estates and the maintenance of the land registers formerly handled by the Polish Chamber of Agriculture were the functions of a special Head Farm Accounting Office for the Area of the General Government (Landwirtschaftliche Hauptbuchstelle für das Gebiet des Generalgouvernements), established by a decree of 31 May 1940. 1/

b. The Collection of Crop Quotas

One of the most vital sections of the Department of Food and Agriculture was the Bureau of Control (Abteilung Erfassung) which was in charge of the collection, processing, and distribution of agricultural products. The principal instrument of the Bureau was the Central Agricultural Office (Landwirtschaftliche Zentralstelle), established by decree of 20 January 1940. 2/

The Central Agricultural Office became one of the principal agencies for the economic exploitation of Poland. Located at

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1/ Vbl. Gg., 1940, II, 324.
2/ Vbl. Gg., 1940, II, 21.

Krakow, it received its directives from the Department of Food and Agriculture and carried them out with the assistance of branch offices in each of the counties. It was responsible for a proper distribution of foodstuffs from surplus to deficit areas, for the distribution of food products to processing firms, for suitable warehousing and building up of reserves, and for the provisioning of the government and the Army with foodstuffs. All farm products produced in or imported into the General Government had to be offered for sale to the Central Agricultural Office before they could be marketed. The Office paid for the products either in money or in goods. It could also import farm products on its own account. For such farm products as it did not itself purchase, it could issue marketing permits. All processing and trading firms, including co-operative associations, were obliged to keep it fully informed about the kinds and quantities of products passing through their hands. The Office could make any producer or processor submit to an audit of accounts. It could also carry on economic enterprises of its own or participate in others. In other words, the Landwirtschaftliche Zentralstelle was the counterpart, for the General Government, of the marketing apparatus of the Food Estate in the Reich proper.

The county branches (Kreisstellen)of the Central Agricultural Office, acting as wholesalers, importers, and exporters of farm products, carried on the entire agricultural trade of their counties. They directly supervised the entire crop cycle, from the dictation of crops to be planted to the collection and storage of harvested quotas. They handled the contracts with individual farmers regarding the kinds and amounts of crops to be planted, and they kept the records for each farm showing what amounts of produce were due. They also maintained warehouses for the storage of crop deliveries and for the handling of seed, fertilizer, machinery, household wares, tobacco, and liquor, which were traded to the farmers in return for crop quotas delivered.

For the task of collecting the crop quotas, the Central Agricultural Office employed the already existing Polish farmers' co-operative associations stripped of their former social and political attributes and strictly supervised by German commissioners. Every proprietor of more than three hectares was required to belong to a co-operative. In each county, the county co-operative association (Kreisgenossenschaft), managed by a German commissioner, collected and delivered agricultural products to the county headquarters of the Central Agricultural Office. The six thousand or more co-operative associations functioning in the General Government were under the over-all supervision of a special State Council of Co-operative Associations (Staatlicher Genossenschaftsrat), directed by a special commissioner.

The local organization of the NSDAP assisted in the enforcement of agricultural collections through its department of agrarian policy. Party members, whether part of the state administration or not, helped supervise the harvesting and the gathering of quotas from the peasantry.

c. Other Functions

The production and distribution of seed were supervised by a special administrative agency, the Seed Office (Saatgutstelle), created by a decree of 6 March 1940. 1/ It was authorized to buy and sell seed, regulate the production, varieties, and marketing of seed, and take possession of stores of seed in private hands when necessary.

Also within the Department of Food and Agriculture was the Central Land Office (Hauptlandamt), created by the decree of 13 September 1940 which also set up branch land offices in each district and placed land inspectors in many of the counties. This office supervised the "reform" of rural property boundaries (Umlegung) -- a program which consisted chiefly in the dividing up and consolidating of farm property under the German resettlement program.

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1940, II, 163.

Drainage and reservoirs were also under the control of the same department. Here the Germans merely took over the existing Polish Water Control Offices, along with their personnel, and renamed them Water Economy Offices (Wasserwirtschaftsämter), each of which embraced the area of several counties and was supervised by a German inspector.

In addition, the Department of Food and Agriculture operated several agricultural experimental stations formerly belonging to the Polish state, chief among these was the experimental institute at Pulawy and the model farm at Dublany.

10. The Department of Forests

The Department of Forests, established at the inception of the General Government administration, took over the management of the Polish state forests and forestry enterprises, as well as the former Polish state lumber marketing agency PAGED(Polska Agencja Drzewna). In addition, it exercised strict supervision over all forests not directly managed by the state; in other words it told private owners how much lumber they might cut, and how it should be processed and marketed. Industries using forest products as raw materials were also placed under the partial supervision of this department. All previous Polish forestry and lumber organizations were dissolved and their property confiscated by the German administration.

The Polish forestry personnel had in large part disappeared when the Nazis began to reorganize the administration of forests. As early as September 1939, before the military operations had ended, German personnel from the Reich Forestry Office was lent to the Commander in Chief of the East for the purpose of getting the

administration of forests reactivated in the conquered Polish territories. Much of this personnel then stayed in the General Government as the leaders of this phase of German control. The staff was small, and it was admittedly dependent on the services of such Polish personnel as was still available. It found 1.9 million hectares of forest land to be administered; the area was later increased to 3 million hectares by the annexation of Eastern Galicia. In order to train Poles as foresters, a decree of 24 May 1940 created a German "forest corps" (Forstschutzkommando) with a staff of 1,500, most of them Racial Germans. 1/

Forest supervision posts (Forstaufsichtsämter) were set upat various county seats. Toward the end of 1942 there were 22 of these posts, each supervising an area of some 180,000 hectares. They were subdivided into more than 50 "forest inspections" (Forstinspektionen), each under a supervising master forester (Inspektionsforstmeister), who managed the forests and forest enterprises in his area. The latter included on the average half-a-dozen state forest districts (staatliche Oberförstereien), of which there was a network of more than 300 covering the territory of the General Government and embracing all state-owned and privately owned forest properties.

Over each state forest district there was placed a chief forester (Oberförster), who might be either a German or a Pole. His administrative staff and his workers were almost entirely Polish. Each state forest district was in turn divided into a half-dozen sub-districts (Förstereien), of which there were some 1,800. At the end of 1942 the forestry administration of the

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1940, I, 190.

General Government employed 180 Germans and more than 11,000 non-Germans.

The wild game administration was outlined by the hunting decree of 13 June 1940. 1/ This decree left the fixing of hunting preserves and the issuing of hunting permits in the hands of the Inspektionsforstmeister. On privately owned game preserves the owner was permitted to appoint his own gamekeeper, subject to confirmation by the County Captain. Under all circumstances, the only persons permitted to hunt game were Reich Germans and Racial Germans.

1/ Vbl. GG., 1940, I, 203.

G. LABOR

1. Labor Legislation and Labor Offices

Almost at the outset the Germans showed their intention of exploiting Polish manpower. On 26 October 1939 a decree of the Governor General introduced a general labor obligation for all Polish inhabitants of the General Government between the ages of eighteen and sixty. 1/ Two later decrees were concerned with the stabilization and regulation of labor. The first was that of 26 October 1939, which froze labor contracts as of 31 August 1939 and otherwise regulated the conditions of labor. 2/ The second was the decree of 22 February 1940 forbidding all hiring, firing, or changing of jobs without permission of the labor office. 3/ To administer basic labor legislation and to propose implementing enactments, a Department of Labor in the General Government administration was established at the outset. Its functions were defined under the following six headings, each corresponding to a bureau:

a. Labor Law and Labor Protection.

b. Labor Exploitation.

c. Social Insurance.

d. Housing.

e. Veterans Support.

f. Social Services.

The main consideration in the minds of the Germans was to tap the Polish labor reservoir without loss of time. Labor Offices were set up in captured towns in September 1939 even before the military operations were completed. They were extended in a uniform system over all of the General Government in February 1940. 4/

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p.6.
2/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p. 13.
3/ Vbl. Gg., 1940, I, 80.
4/ Vbl. Gg., 1940, I, 82.

Eventually there were at least twenty-one main Labor Offices (Arbeitsämter) in the principal cities, with eighty-two branches and some three hundred outposts in smaller communities. They constituted the backbone of t the German labor control system in the General Government. Their most important function was registering and rounding up Polish laborers to be sent to the Reich or to be used in industry within the General Government itself. They maintained extensive files with cards bearing the records of individual workers. In the rounding up of workers they were assisted by SS and police units often employing terroristic methods. Between September 1939 and March 1941, a total of 345,000 workers were sent in this manner to the Reich. Farm workers preponderated in the earlier drafts, but later the proportion of industrial workers increased. In March 1943 the millionth Polish worker boarded the two-thousandth transport train of its kind to leave the General Government for the Reich.

The Labor Offices were also entrusted with the administration of social insurance and factory inspection. Unemployment support was doled out on a very strict basis from funds raised by fees and levies under Polish laws still left in force. Since existing Polish social insurance funds disappeared during the military campaign, the Nazis were compelled to re-establish them through a temporary loan from the Reich Credit Banks. They were supervised by a Hauptanstalt für Sozialversicherung in Warsaw with a branch in Krakow and sixteen social insurance banks scattered over the country. Each Labor Office contained a so-called "Section for Labor Protection and Factory Supervision."

The Department of Labor also administered various housing funds in the interest of German workers and

officials in the General Government. It supervised the housing-construction activities of the greatest of the former Polish state credit institutions, the Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego (Germanized as Landeswirtschaftsbank). A "housing-construction fund" (Wohnbaufonds des Generalgouvernements) was administered through a state corporation, Wohnbau Osten G.m.b.H., which maintained branches in all the five districts and which managed all household real estate serving German residential purposes. Its chief function was to supply homes for Germans working in the General Government.

By a decree of 20 December 1939 the department also administered the payments granted to injured war veterans and their families on the basis of Polish legislation which they retained in force in circumscribed form. 1/ The organs of this administration were the Dienststellen für Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge in Warsaw and Krakow. A bureau of canteen service was established to plan the supplying of meals and other services in factories.

2. The Construction Service (Baudienst)

The Baudienst was the counterpart of the Reich Labor Service for the native population in the General Government. It had, however, no connections with the RAD and its aims were different. The Germans had two objectives in setting it up: the execution of heavy, outdoor tasks of a public nature; and the training of non-German boys and men to work under German orders according to German methods. It was first tried out in the District of Krakow in May 1940, when Reich Labor Leader Hierl lent some of his Labor Service leaders to the General Government to mobilize and train native laborers. Between May and December they obtained 295,000 man-days

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1940,I, 1.

of work out of Poles in that district on such projects as dam-building, road-construction, land-drainage, river-regulation and the improvement of river harbors. In addition some 40,000 hours of work were devoted to snow clearance and various tasks for the Army.

The program of labor service was regularized and applied to the entire General Government by the Construction Service Decree of 1 December 1940. This measure made all non-Germans between the ages of sixteen and sixty liable to such service, with the exception of Jews, for whom other and much harsher forms of compulsory labor were provided. In subsequent application of the decree, only a small part of those individuals liable for construction service were called up for the Baudienst. These men came mainly from the ranks of the younger unemployed, since the majority of the able-bodied Poles were either sent to the Reich as workers or used in local industry and agriculture. The decree specified that construction service should include emergency tasks, reconstruction of bridges, road-building, snow clearance, and all kinds of work on the land. It stipulated that Poles, Ukrainians, and "mountaineers" (Goralen) should be employed in separate formations under the designations "Polish Construction Service," "Ukrainian Home Service" (Ukrainische Heimatdienst) and "Goralian Home Service."

The Construction Service was administered in the following manner:

Over-all authority at Krakow:	Bureau of Construction Service (Abteilung Baudienst) in the Department of Internal Administration. Its director was Heinrich Hinkel, who was liaison representative of the Reich Labor Leader.
District authority at Krakow, Warsaw, Radom, Lublin, and Lwow:	Construction Service Commando Leader (Baudienst-Kommandofuhrer).

County administration in each Kreishauptstadt:	County Construction Service Office (Kreishauptstelle des Baudienstes), directed by a Kreishauptstellenführer.
Project-Group Supervision:	Project-Group Leader (Werkgruppenführer, Werkoberinspektor).
Local Project Command:	Project Director (Werkabteilungsführer, Werkinspektor), assisted by foremen (Werkmeister, Vorarbeiter) who may be non-Germans.

The district authority did most of the actual planning of projects. The Commando Leader in the district office received requests for labor to be performed from heads of other departments. The resulting projects were based on work-contracts between both offices. The cost of a project was charged to the budget of the department which requested it. The Commando Leader received his allotment of construction service workers through the Arbeitsamt of the district. The County Leader made use of a staff of native Polish or Ukrainian assistants in supervising the projects in his county. His traveling inspectors, the Project-Group Leaders, supervised as many as five projects each. The projects squad (Werkabteilung) which carried out the actual labor consisted of from eighty to one hundred sixty men. 1/

Construction Service workers received one zloty daily for pocket money, in addition to board, lodging, and work clothes. Training schools for native leaders were maintained.

3. Jewish Labor

Insofar as the Jews were left alive in the General Government, it was mainly for the purpose of exploiting them for manual labor. Compulsory labor was decreed for

1/ Du Prel, pp. 69-74.

all Jews the day the General Government was established. The Higher SS and Police Leader was directed to form them into compulsory labor battalions and to make all regulations necessary for exploiting them. 1/ His first order required all newly immigrated Jews to register with the mayors, forbade all Jews to move from one community to another without written permission, and placed a curfew upon Jews for the daily period of 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. 2/

Detailed instructions for the mobilization of Jews were decreed on 12 December 1939. This decree ordered that compulsory labor should apply to all Jews between the ages of fourteen and sixty and that registration of all male Jews between the ages of twelve and sixty should commence at once. Those so registered were assigned to work as needed. Length of working time was fixed at two years but could be prolonged in case the so-called "educational aim" of the service had not been attained in that time. The workers were maintained in camps and were ordered to bring bedding, utensils, and clothing with them; those trained as craftsmen were ordered to bring their tools and machinery. 3/ A month later the Jewish self-governing bodies which had been created by a decree of 28 November 1939 4/ were given detailed commands, under threat of heavy penalties, to carry out this mobilization and to keep exact records for the use of the German authorities. 5/

By the end of 1940 there were some thirty thousand Jews in forty-three labor camps. The Nazis used them particularly in the District of Lublin, where they were

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1/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p. 6.
2/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p. 231.
3/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p.246.
4/ Vbl., Gg., 1939, p. 72.
5/ Unpublished decree of 20 January 1940 (Albert Weh, Das Recht des Generalgouvernement, Krakow, 1941, p. A428).

used to build roads preparatory to the German attack on the USSR. In the period immediately before that attack thousands more, particularly from the Warsaw ghetto, were brought to work there. Early in 1941 Jewish women between the ages of seventeen and thirty-five were taken for work in certain war industries and on farms. In the Lublin District, the SS and Police Leader Globocnik became notorious for his ruthless energy in setting up and running workshops of Jewish artisans (Handwerker-Werkstätten) working on government supply contracts. Eventually, Jews on forced labor were the only ones permitted to leave the ghettos.

Jews living in the General Government were segregated and put under a special system of legislation during 1939 and 1940. The basic decrees, aside from those on labor just cited, were the following:

Decree of 26 October 1939, forbidding ritual slaughtering (Vbl. Gg., 1939,p.7).

Decree of 23 November 1939, requiring all Jews to wear the Star of David on the right arm (Vbl. Gg. 1939,p.61).

Decree of 23 November 1939, terminating all tax ameliorations and other tax privileges (Vbl. Gg. 1939,p.60).

Decree of 28 November 1939, creating Jewish councils (Judenräte) to govern all Jewish communities under German directives (Vbl. Gg., 1939,p.72).

Decree of 24 January 1940 requiring the registration of all Jewish property (Vbl. Gg., 1940,I,31).

Decree of 26 January 1940 forbidding Jews to use the railways (Vbl. Gg., 1940,I, 45).

Decree of 24 July 1940 defining the term "Jew" (Vbl. Gg., 1940,I,231).

Decree of 31 August 1940 setting up separate elementary schools for Jewish children (Vbl. Gg., 1940,I, 258).

During 1940 the Nazis spoke of turning a part of the District of Lublin into a so-called "Jewish reservation." During 1941 and 1942, however, the policy

was adopted of leaving Jews in their native localities but forcing them to concentrate in ghettos and "Jewish towns." Ghettos were set up in Warsaw, Bialystok, Krakow, Lwow, Tarnopol, Stanislawow and several other cities, while a number of other towns were disignated as Judenstädte. In the latter part of 1942 and during 1943, however, the ghettos and Jewish towns were in turn abolished and their Jewish inhabitants liquidated. As a result of German policy during five years' occupation of Poland, the Jewish population originally resident in the area of the General Government, totaling about 1.75 million people, was cut down to a fraction of its former strength. The most optimistic estimates did not place it at more than three hundred thousand persons in 1943 and the liquidation of Jews continued during 1944 and 1945 down to the liberation of the General Government from German rule.

H. FINANCE

1. Currency and the Banking System

Pre-war Poland's monetary unit was the zloty, quoted in 1939 at 5.23 to the dollar. Issuance of notes was through a private joint-stock company, the Bank Polski, while the Treasury minted metal coins. The budget of the state rested chiefly on taxes upon incomes and turnover, and on state-owned monopolies and industrial enterprises. The currency was protected after 1936 by a system of foreign exchange controls similar to, but more flexible than, the German Devisen controls system. The banking system of the country was distinguished by the important part played in it by state-owned financial institutions, particularly the Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego (National Economic Bank), the Panstwowy Bank Rolny (State Land Bank) and the Pocztowa Kasa Oszczednosci (Post Office Savings Bank).

The reichsmark entered Poland with the German Army. A decree of von Brauchitsch of 11 September 1939 made the reichsmark legal tender alongside the zloty, at the rate of two zlotys to one reichsmark. 1/ A second decree on 23 September introduced Reich Credit Banks (Reichskreditkassen) 2/ which were set up during October and November 1939 in Krakow, Tarnow, Czestochowa, Warsaw, Lublin, Radom, Rzeszow, Nowy Sacz, Kielce, and Piotrkow. These banks took over for the time being the note-issuing function of the Bank Polski. The monetary situation was chaotic, since the country had been partitioned into three sections (German-incorporated areas, the General Government, and Soviet-annexed areas), and zloty currency from the first and third areas was being smuggled back into the second, causing inflation. The Polish Government, moreover, had succeeded in taking into exile the gold reserve of the Bank Polski. The German authorities took vigorous steps

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p. 7.
2/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p. 11.

during the winter of 1939-40 to prevent the smuggling in of zloty notes and to establish a new monetary system for the General Government. A decree of the Governor General of 15 December 1939 provided for the retention of the Bank Polski as the sole bank of issue under German supervision, under the name Emissionsbank in Polen (Bank Emisyjny W Polsce). 1/ During the first few weeks of 1940, the old zloty notes of the Bank Polski were called in, overprinted and reissued. (Later during May 1940, these overprinted notes were exchanged for entirely new notes of the Emissionsbank, which became the permanent currency.) On 8 April 1940 the Reich Credit Banks ceased to operate and the Emissionsbank took their place. The seat of the Emissionsbank was Krakow, with branches in Kielce, Lublin, Nowy Sacz, Piotrkow, Radom, Rzeszow, Tarnow, Czestochowa, Warsaw, Jaslo, Siedlce, and Zamosc. The Governor General named Dr. Feliks Mlynarski, a former director of the Bank Polski, as president of the Bank; in consequence the new banknotes were nicknamed "mlynarki" by the Polish population. The management and staff of the new bank remained for the most part Polish, under the supervision of a German bank supervisor, Bankdirigent Dr. Fritz Paersch.

A decree of 23 April 1940 gave the Emissionsbank authority to mint coins of steel and zinc in denominations of 10, 20 and 50 groschen. With the establishment of the new currency and coins, the Nazis had completed the first phase of their monetary plan for the General Government. The circulation of the new zloty fluctuated, but its long-range tendency was toward increased amounts, which reportedly reached 1.5 billion zlotys by the middle of 1942.

The majority of Polish credit institutions were left in existence and retained a large part of their Polish personnel. German banks, however, set up branches in the General

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p.238.

Government and assumed the dominant position in the credit market. The leading instance was that of the Kommerzialbank A.G. in Krakow, an affiliate of the Dresdner Bank.

For the supervision of all private banks in the General Government, a decree of 8 April 1940 created a Bank Supervision Office (Bankaufsichtsstelle) with complete control over all credit institutions except the Emissionsbank and the Deutsche Post Osten. 1/ In most instances, the Bankaufsichtsstelle applied former Polish banking regulations, which it could alter if necessary. The Bank Supervisor of the Emissionsbank was also the director of the Bankaufsichtsstelle. Besides being subjected to the Bank Supervision Office, the banks were organized as a business group in the Wirtschaftsgruppe Banken und Versicherungswesen for economic self-administration in co-operation with the state. By 1 January 1943, there were 22 banks in this particular economic group.

2. Control of Foreign Exchange

At the close of the military campaign of 1939 in Poland, the Commander in Chief of the East introduced at once certain features of Reich legislation concerning securities and valuables. 2/ With the establishment of the General Government administration the Reich pattern of securities and exchange control was introduced. The Governor General created an office of Foreign Exchange (Abteilung Devisen), and decreed on 15 November 1939 the new foreign exchange controls system (Devisenordnung). 3/ The Emissionsbank became the principal organ for transactions in Devisen. Detailed regulations were imposed upon the exchange of various kinds of money, securities, precious metals, and other valuables. Foreign Exchange Defense Commandos (Devisenschutzkommandos), later called Zollfahndungsstellen, were created as a special secret service force to prevent illegal transactions. 4/ From

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1/ Vbl. Gg., 1940,I, p. 124.
2/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p.33.
3/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p.44.
4/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p.44.

20 November 1939 a foreign exchange control boundary was established between the General Government and the Reich. 1/ By a simultaneous decree, a special accounting office (Verrechnungsinstitut) was created to succeed the Polski Instytut Rozrachunkowy, in handling the balances of payments between the Reich and the General Government. 2/ At the same time all Jewish-owned securities, bank deposits, and other assets were frozen and it was required that those belonging to any one individual should be collected in a single bank. 3/

Subsequent decrees elaborated this system particularly in the direction of controlling exchanges of goods between the General Government and the Reich, and the General Government and other countries. A decree of 25 October 1940 made the importation of goods into the General Government dependent upon possession of a permit from the Office of Foreign Exchange certifying that the imports in question were economically justified and could be paid for without burdening the foreign exchange balance of the General Government. 4/ On 1 April 1943 a similar decree concerning exports went into effect, requiring a permit from the office of Foreign Exchange for all exports from the General Government to countries other than the Reich. 5/ The avowed purpose of this measure was to reserve most of such goods for the use of the Reich and to prevent the diversion to the General Government (in payment for its exports) of foreign goods which the Reich itself wished to import. 6/

3. Taxation and the Budget

One of the last acts of the Commander in Chief of the

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p.55.
2/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, pp.52-54.
3/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p.57.
4/ Vbl. Gg., 1940, I, 323.
5/ Vbl. Gg., 1943, p.143.
6/ Hamburger Fremdenblatt, 1 May 1943.

East was to insure that the Polish income taxes for the year 1939 should be collected on the basis prescribed by Polish law. The Governor General, upon taking office, decreed that Polish taxes and tax procedure should, in general, remain in effect for the time being, and appointed thirty-two German finance-inspectors (Finanzinspekteure) to collect them, each with several former Polish tax offices under his jurisdiction. 1/ On 14 February 1940 a new decree provided for the continuation of the Polish tax on business enterprises under the law of 25 April 1938, but with a new tariff of levies from which only the Emissionsbank, the Deutsche Post Osten, the Ostbahn, and the state monopolies were exempted. 2/ Similarly the Polish income tax law of 14 December 1935 was retained, although its contents were altered or replaced by new and higher rates. 3/ In March 1940 a decree of the Governor General stipulated that real property taxes for 1940, except taxes on farm or forest properties of 100 hectares or larger, should be 50 percent higher than those last collected on the basis of the Polish statute of 4 November 1936. 4/ During 1940 tax law and tax procedure were elaborated further, particularly by a decree of 30 July. The latter stipulated that complaints regarding the assessments and other decisions of the tax officers could be made only within a four-week period. The complaint was to be acted upon by the director of the tax office or by the German Finance Inspector if a German were involved or the sum in question were more than five hundred zlotys. The Inspector's decision was final. Complaints against tax penalties could be filed only within a fourteen

1/ Vbl. Gg. 1939, pp.60, 64-65, and 212; also Ibid., 1940, II, 2 and 59.
2/ Vbl. Gg., 1940, I, 51.
3/ Vbl. Gg., 1940, I, 73.
4/ Vbl. Gg., 1940, I, 109.

day period and here again the decision of the Finance Inspector was final. In no case could appeals be carried from the tax office to the courts. 1/

Customs duties constituted a source of state income, but, due to the fact that most of the trade of the General Government was with the Reich, within whose customs union it was eventually included, duties supplied only a relatively small part of that income. At first, however, the General Government was set up as a separate customs area by a decree of 17 November 1939. It had a customs administration of its own, charged with the collection of customs duties, consumption taxes on certain goods, and taxes on monopoly products. Duties for the time being were levied in accordance with the general scheme of the previous Polish customs system. 2/ In order not to put sudden and unnatural burdens on trade between the General Government and those former Polish areas now incorporated into the Reich, it was provided during 1940 that import duties on goods originating in the latter areas should start 80 percent lower than the general level and be gradually brought up to 50 percent of the latter. 3/ Two and one-half years later, however, all import duties upon goods coming into the General Government from the Reich or from German-occupied countries (excepting the occupied Eastern territories) were abolished, and the General Government became a part of the customs area of Greater Germany. 4/ The exchange of goods between the two areas remained, of course, under the restrictive provisions of the Devisen controls system.

By far the largest source of income for the fiscal

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1940, II, 409.
2/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p. 92.
3/ Vbl. Gg., 1940, II, 296.
4/ Vbl. Gg., 1942, p. 719.

administration in the General Government was the Monopolies Administration. In the Republic of Poland tobacco, liquor, salt, matches, and lotteries were state monopolies. By a decree of 1 November 1939 the Governor General placed these enterprises under a Generaldirektion der Monopole im Generalgouvernement, a bureau in the Department of Finance. 1/ Two months later petroleum and its products were brought under the same control as a sixth monopoly, and in April 1940 saccharine became the seventh. 2/ In August 1940 the lotteries monopoly was expanded into a general gambling monopoly (Glückspielsmonopol) operating casinos, gambling devices, number games, and the like. 3/

Taxation, monopolies, foreign exchange controls, banks, and insurance were together controlled by the Department of Finance which was established in the Governor General's administration at Krakow in November 1939. By virtue of an early decree of the Governor General, the head of the department was directed annually to draft a budget of the General Government, after examining and correcting the estimates submitted to him by the heads of the other administrative departments. After being approved by the Reich Finance Ministry this budget was promulgated by the Governor General. The rising efficiency of the German authorities in their financial exploitation of the General Government may be seen by comparing the earlier and later budgets. That for 1941 totaled 1,767 million zlotys for ordinary expenditures and 714 million zlotys for extraordinary expenditures, while the budget for 1944 totaled 3,696 million zlotys for ordinary expenditures and 754 million zlotys for extraordinary expenditures. 4/ Budgets

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1939 p. 27.
2/ Vbl. Gg.,1940,I,19, 163.
3/ Vbl. Gg., 1940,I, 253.
4/ Vbl. Gg., 1942,p. 345; Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, 27 June 1944.

were published in condensed form only, as shown for a typical year in the Table No. 1.

Table 1

CONDENSED BUDGETARY STATEMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE YEAR 1943[a]

(In millions of zlotys)

	Revenue	Expenditures	Surplus or deficit
Governor General and District Chiefs	72.79	161.21	-88.42
Finance Administration	58.94	65.38	-6.43
Interior	316.60	526.36	-209.75
Police	1.33	380.40	-379.06
Propaganda	5.91	34.27	-28.35
Justice	21.18	69.22	-48.04
Science and education	14.32	214.35	-200.03
Food and agriculture	21.64	391.93	-370.29
Forest administration	161.54	126.65	+34.88
Economic administration	96.54	44.07	+52.47
Labor	185.74	111.21	+74.52
Construction	-	250.00	-250.00
Transportation	15.68	- -	+15.68
Supply	-	142.08	-142.08
General financial administration	2,683.28	1,138.25	+1,544.93
Adjustment	.05	.16	.03
Approximate total	3,655.54	3,655.54	

a Vol. Gg., 1943, p. 631.

I. TRANSPORTATION

1. Railways

Personnel of the Reichsbahn followed close on the heels of the Wehrmacht during the September campaign in Poland in 1939 in order to set the Polish railways in running order again for German use. Reichsbahn administrators established a branch direction of the Reichsbahn at Krakow and another at Lodz. With the creation of the General Government, the Reichsbahn direction at Krakow was changed into the Generaldirektion der Ostbahn by a decree of 9 November 1939. 1/ The Ostbahn (Eastern Railway)comprised all railways and railway property within the General Government, including some 6,500 kilometers of standard-gauge lines and 600 kilometers of narrow-gauge lines. This enterprise was a separate fiscal property (Sondervermögen) independent of the Reichsbahn and distinct from other state properties in the General Government. Its finances were distinct from the budget of the General Government administration, although they were supervised by its Department of Finance and half the profits went to the account of that administration.

The administrative machinery of the Ostbahn was likewise separate from the Reichsbahn, although closely linked thereto. The General Direction of the Eastern Railway constituted a department (Hauptabteilung Eisenbahnen) in the administration of the General Government at Krakow. It embraced seven bureaus: Finance and Legal Matters, Personnel and Traffic, Engineering, Administration, Construction, Repair Shops, and Supply. In addition, it had its own accountancy bureau and surveying office. On the regional level there were three division headquarters (Betriebsdirektionen) at Krakow, Warsaw, and Lwow, each with a director assisted

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1939. p, 29.

by from eight to fourteen officials. 1/ The division headquarters at Krakow also supervised the Narrow-Gauge Railway Office (Schmalspurbahnamt) at Jedrzejow.

Under the division headquarters were various local branch offices (Dienststellen). The smaller of these were staffed with non-Germans but were under the immediate supervision of near-by German-directed area branch offices (Leitdienststellen). Five primary repair shops were maintained, at Warsaw-Praga, Pruszkow, Radom, Tarnow, and Nowy Sacz.

The physical property of the Eastern Railway was capitalized at nearly six billion zlotys(three billion reichsmarks) in 1942. Its finances in the first two years of operations by the Germans were reported as follows:

	1940		1941	
Receipts	700,000,000	zlotys	487,000,000	zlotys
Expenditures	660,000,000	zlotys	511,500,000	zlotys

The Eastern Transport Bank (Verkehrsbank Ost,G.m.b.H.) was established in Krakow as the banking agency of the Eastern Railway.

In August 1941 the railways of Galicia were joined to the Eastern Railway and their gauge, which the Russians had widened during 1940, was changed back to that of the standard European railways. Subsequently the Ostbahn bore an enormous military burden as the main artery between the Reich and the Eastern Front. As such it was one of the most vital railway systems of the continent for the Germans, and it was constantly integrated more closely with the Reichsbahn. After 1 January 1943 the scale of fares and tariffs of the German system were adopted for the Ostbahn.

The personnel of the Eastern Railway totaled about

1/ Originally there were four Betriebsdirektionen, at Krakow Radom, arsaw, and Lublin. In 1941 Lwow was added, while Lublin was merged with Radom. In 1943 Radom was merged with Krakow and Warsaw.

100,000, of whom some 7,000 were Reich Germans and 1,500 were Racial Germans (formerly Polish citizens). The Reich Germans were mostly personnel from the Reichsbahn. Gerteis, the president of the Eastern Railway, was a prominent railway career man from the field of railway finance, who was formerly a Reichsbahn official in the Frankfort-am-Main division and later a member of the Reich Transport Ministry. The non-German 90 percent of the Eastern Railways personnel was (excepting a few French, Russian, and other prisoners of war) composed almost entirely of Poles and Ukrainians, the majority of whom were former employees of the Polish State Railways. Although most of them were workmen, a few held subordinate administrative positions under the Germans and received a modest tenure status (planmässige Stellung).

2. The Co-ordination of Transportation

At the end of 1942 a Regional Transport Office (Gebietsverkehrsleitung) for the General Government was established at Krakow to co-ordinate and integrate the various main transportation systems in the General Government, namely railways, highways, and waterways. This office was simply a counterpart of the Regional Transport Offices in the Reich which had been set up late in 1940. Like them it could issue binding orders to shippers on the choice of facilities and routes. The office was headed by the director of the Department of Railways. In addition it included one other representative from that department and one each from the highway traffic bureau of the Department of Internal Administration and from the transport bureau of the Department of Economic Affairs. There were district branches at Warsaw, Radom, Lwow, and Krakow, but not at Lublin, which was joined to Radom for this purpose. At the Warsaw branch the local waterways authority (Schiffahrtsbeauftragter) also

participated. 1/

The co-ordination of transportation over a still wider area, including both the General Government and the other occupied eastern territories, was directed from Warsaw by the General Directorate of Transportation for the East (Generalverkehrsdirektion Osten), an agency of the Reich Transport Ministry. This agency, which was set up on 1 December 1942 as successor to the Eastern Bureau in the Reich Transport Ministry, had the function of directing, co-ordinating, and administering all transportation in the occupied Eastern territories.

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1942, p. 294.

J. RESETTLEMENT

An agreement of 16 November 1939 between Germany and the USSR provided for an exchange of populations between their respective zones of occupation in Poland. Ukrainians and White Russians in the German zone were to be resettled in the Russian zone. Persons of German extraction (Deutschstämmige) in the Russian zone were to be resettled on German-held territory. This exchange took place in the winter of 1939-40, and it included the transfer of 55,400 Germans from Eastern Galicia to the Reich, in addition to an even larger number transferred from Volhynia and the Narew River region. Hence when the Germans seized Eastern Galicia from the Russians a year and a half later, there were few Germans left there. This part of the General Government had no German colonies of any importance aside from the Nazi administrators and businessmen who came there after 22 June 1941.

In the autumn of 1940 some 30,500 Racial Germans from the eastern part of the General Government around Lublin and Chelm were removed to the Reich. This left a total of 65,000 Racial Germans still living in the General Government according German claims. It had been the intention of the Nazis to remove these persons also to the Reich. But during 1942 their policy changed, with the result that thenceforth Racial Germans were resettled in the General Government rather than removed, From the end of 1942 a belt of German colonization was created in the Lublin District around Chelm, Zamosc, and Hrubieszow. Some of the Polish peasants in this area were deported to other sections and in their place Racial Germans from Russia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, and the Baltic states were colonized. A resettlement office (Umsiedlungsstelle) was set up at Lublin with a branch

at Zamosc.

As indicated above, resettlement was carried out by special formations of SS and Police, under the authority of Himmler in his capacity as Reich Commissioner for the Strengthening of German Nationality. The man immediately responsible for the resettlement program in the Lublin District was SS Brigadeführer Globocnik, the SS and Police Leader for the district.

K. SOCIAL SECURITY

The German occupants retained the framework of the social security system of the Polish state but altered the content in such a way that the total amount of payments was reduced and all but the most docile part of the population was excluded from its benefits. 1/ Jews were put totally outside its provisions, but Poles likewise were denied any further benefits if there was the slightest evidence that they resisted German rule. Unemployment benefits were no longer obtainable if the applicant could be used for work in the Reich. For the Reich Germans and Racial Germans in the General Government, however, a separate and more generous system was put into operation.

Charitable welfare work was left in the hands of a Polish organization, the Supreme Welfare Council (Rada Glowna Opiekuncza -- RGO). The RGO was formed in 1939 to distribute parcels from Geneva for prisoners of war and the destitute. It developed into a permanent welfare agency to which the German authorities allotted certain funds and which they tried from time to time to utilize as a collaborationist "front" organization through which they could propagandize the native population. The chairman, Count Adam Ronikier, was reported to have been arrested by the Germans in January 1944 because he refused to participate in an anti-Soviet demonstration of Polish solidarity with the Germans at Krakow. The RGO received funds through contributions from the Polish population as well as from the budget of the General Government administration. Its services consisted of furnishing inexpensive or free meals to the poor, making medical care and other kinds of help available to destitute children, rendering emergency aid after air raids, and helping to give vocational training courses to workers.

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1940, I, 92.

L. THE NATIONALIST SOCIALIST PARTY

The German administration and the NSDAP were identical in the General Government to a far greater degree than in the Reich. The party's chief functions in this territory were to create solidarity among the scattered and exposed Germans living in the midst of a hostile population, to supply various social services, to reclaim Racial Germans and Poles of German extraction elegible for German citizenship, and to promote the economic exploitation of the country through supervision and propaganda. It was also to keep a check on the administration and its functioning to insure that exploitation was carried through efficiently and in complete accordance with Nazi ideology.

Hans Frank, at that time a Reichsleiter of the Party, became its titular head for the area of the General Government at the time when he was named Governor General. A decree of 6 May 1940 formally created a Party organization for this area.1/ The General Government was constituted a distinct Sphere of Activities (Arbeitsbereich) of the NSDAP, comprising all Party members and members of Party formations "for the purposes of political supervision and schooling." (The Waffen-SS was excluded from these arrangements.) Provision was immediately made for Local Post Leaders (Standortführer) responsible to the Leader of the Arbeitsbereich. Frank appointed Richard Schalk, a South German Nazi (formerly a Kreisleiter in Gau München-Oberbayern and Gau Nieder-Donau), as his deputy (Stellvertretender Leiter des Arbeitsbereiches). 2/ Schalk continued to act as the representative of Hess in the co-ordination of Party interests in Poland (Beauftragter des Stellvertreters des Führers). A subsequent decree of Frank's limited the wearing of Party uniforms to those Party members actually residing in and holding a Party office in the General Government. 3/

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1940, I, 183.
2/ Schalk was called up for army service in 1942 and his place was taken by Adolf Stahl, who in turn was succeeded by Walter Tiessler in February 1944.
3/ Krakauer Zeitung, 15 November 1940.

The Sphere of Activities was formally inaugurated by Frank at Krakow on 15 August 1940, the first ceremonial occasion of the Party in Poland. As Schalk explained, a simple form of Party organization was adhered to in the General Government because "hitting-power" was the main thing desired. Hence regional organization preceded the functional. The Party members were collected in local posts (Standorte) which were set up first in the county seats. At first there were 54 such posts, but by the end of the first year there were 120 Standorte. In each of the district capitals a district local post headquarters (Distriktstandortführung) of the NSDAP was established with the district Governor at its head. The Standorte, which were the equivalent of the Ortsgruppen in the Reich, were like the latter divided into blocks and cells. Outposts (Stützpunkte) existed in places where there were not enough Party members to form a Standort.

The Sphere of Activities had its central offices in Krakow. Its organization, which was a part of the Reichsleitung NSDAP, was composed of the usual departments (Hauptarbeitsgebiete) corresponding to Work Spheres (Fachgebiete) in the Reich organization. They included a staff office (Stabsamt) with a staff director over all the other offices, and departments for administration, personnel, schooling, propaganda, Party tribunals, inspection, economic advice, labor and social policy, NS people's welfare, the press, nationality questions, race policy, health, agrarian policy, women's services, and physical training.

The following Party formations functioned in the General Government:

1. SS. (Described above in connection with the police.)

2. SA. There were some 136 Standarten with 20,000 members in 1943. Its principal functions in the General

Government were to give para-military training and Party guidance to men "won back to Germanism," particularly the resettlers but also the Poles of German extraction (Deutschstämmige). For this purpose the Governor General, by a decree of 17 December 1941, formed these so-called Racial Germans into "Defense Training Formations" (Wehrschützenbereitschaften), later called SA Defense Formations (SA Wehrbereitschaften), under the direction of SA Oberführer Karl Peltz. 1/

3. Hitler Youth. This organization comprised early in 1942 some 18,000 Racial German and 3,000 Reich German boys and girls. Subsequently the youth organizations were greatly expanded. A decree of 22 April 1942 made membership in the Hitler Youth compulsory for all German youth in the General Government, while a decree of July 1943 enlarged it to include all the youth of German extraction (Deutschstämmige). 2/ Thus it became primarily an organ of Germanization for thousands of Polish young people. It also was employed in various economic and social services, such as aid to German farmers, the collection of crop quotas, and the collection of clothing. At the end of 1942 there were thirteen Banne (battalions) under five District inspectorates. The Hitler Youth maintained its own training camps (Schulungslager) in the General Government, of which there were twelve in 1942.

4. NS Motor Corps. There were some twenty-four Stürme (regiments) and many outposts in 1943.

5. NS Flying Corps. Its formations in the General Government, constituted unit 18 of the general NSFK and were set up on 1 September 1942. The first regiments were

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1/ Vbl.Gg., 1942, p. 187.
2/ Vbl.Gg., 1942, p.217, and 1943, pp.129,319, and 391.

established at Krakow, Warsaw, Radom, Lwow, Mielec, and Czestochowa. Creation of a glider school was planned in the spring of 1943.

A major function of the Party in the General Government was the ideological training of Racial Germans. There were, according to Nazi definitions, between 100,000 and 200,000 of these Volksdeutsche in the area of the General Government, most of them life-long residents of Poland. Some had become Nazis before the war. Others were largely Polonized, at least in language, The German authorities commenced supervising them the moment Poland was occupied. They were given the organizational status of a "community" (Gemeinschaft) under the guidance at first of the Department of Propaganda. A decree of 19 April 1940, formally creating this "community of Racial Germans" (Volksdeutsche Gemeinschaft), merged all the German societies and associations that had existed in Poland. 1/ Heinrich Boltz, a pre-war leader of the German minority in Poland was placed at the head of the new organization. By mid-July 1940 some 193 local groups (Ortsverbände) had been set up, supervised by 28 county directorates (Kreisverbandsleitungen). On 6 July 1940 the entire organization was taken under the aegis of the NSDAP in the General Government to enable the Party to proceed with the ideological training of the Volksdeutsche, who in many cases had to be taught first of all how to speak German. On 7 May 1941 the name of this department in the Party organization was altered to "German Community" (Deutsche Gemeinschaft). It was reported to comprise over one hundred thousand persons in 1943. The interests and the training of this community were supervised from Krakow.

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1940, I, 145.

The Party had its own department for the ideological training of its members. Beginning with 1 September 1940 this department published a monthly journal of ideological instruction entitled Das Vorfeld: Schulungsblätter für den Nationalsozialisten im Generalgouvernement. It also maintained several "people's training centers" (Volksbildungsstätten) as dissemination points of Nazi propaganda in the larger cities such as Krakow, Warsaw, and Lublin.

After the Reich went to war with the Soviet Union, the Party received more and more economic responsibilities. Members had already been employed in the monitoring of crop collection activities during harvest periods and in keeping watch over non-German workers in the factories to prevent sabotage. Now they were placed in charge of a special program to increase industrial production. The Governor General appointed Bodo Stahr, the Party's labor specialist in the General Government, as Special Commissioner for the Increase of Production (Sonderbeauftragter für die Leistungssteigerung), and during 1943 and 1944 he directed a program to obtain more and better results from the native workers. The Party's part in this program (aside from propaganda) was devoted mainly to the establishment of canteens for factory workers and to the conducting of short training courses for improvement of the vocational skill of the workers.

M. PROPAGANDA

The Germans denied the existence of a native Polish culture and systematically extirpated all the former vehicles of such culture: the higher schools and colleges, theaters, museums, libraries, and scientific foundations. The Polish intellectual classes were methodically liquidated and all cultural activities were banned except insofar as the Department of Propaganda gave permission. In dealing with the Polish masses the Germans used force or the crudest verbal appeals.

1. Organs of Propaganda

All legal organs of propaganda in the General Government were German, including those few which employed the Polish language. The Nazi propaganda apparatus itself was largely directed towards influencing the Racial Germans. Its chief organs were as follows:

a. The Department of Propaganda in the General Government administration at Krakow, consisting of six bureaus (Administration, Press, Active Propaganda, Culture, Radio, Film). Each bureau had its own special channels and methods; for example, the Press Bureau, headed by a government press chief (Pressechef der Regierung), distributed information about the General Government to the German and foreign press, mainly through its Pressestelle in Berlin.

b. The Work Sphere propaganda in the NSDAP organization at Krakow.

c. The Department of Science and Education in the General Government administration. This department, in addition to supervising the school system, administered the following:

(1) The Institute for German Eastern Research (Institut für Deutsche Ostarbeit) at Krakow, engaged mainly in trying to demonstrate the German origins of institutions, art, and architecture in Poland. It published the periodical Die Burg.

(2) The Office for the Protection of Ancient Art (Amt für Pflege alter Kunst):

(3) The Museums Administration (Musealhauptverwaltung) which administered mainly the museums in the District of Krakow.

(4) The Special Commissioner for the Seizure and Safeguarding of Artistic and Cultural Treasures (Sonderbeauftragter für die Erfassung und Sicherung der Kunst- und Kulturschatze), who, at least until 1941, administered the museums in the remainder of the General Government.

2. Printing and Publishing

A series of German decrees during 1939 and 1940 subjected all printing and publishing enterprises to the control of the Department of Propaganda,1/ made the opening or maintenance of every printing establishment dependent on written permission from the department,2/ prohibited the peddling of books, and placed book shops under strict control.3/

The German language press was published by the Administration and consisted of three leading newspapers: the Krakauer Zeitung at Krakow, the Warschauer Zeitung at Warsaw, and the Lemberger Zeitung at Lwow. The remnant of the Polish language press, carefully supervised by the Nazis, consisted of six dailies: the Goniec Krakowski at Krakow, the Kurier Czestochowski at Czestochowa, the Nowy Kurier Warszawski at Warsaw, the Dziennik Radomski at Radom, the Kurier Kielecki at Kielce, and the Nowy Glos Lubelski at Lublin. Two dailies in the Ukrainian language, the Krakiwski Visti and the Lwiwski Wisti, were published at Krakow and Lwow respectively. Ster (Rudder) was a Polish language periodical through which the German authorities disseminated Nazified reading material for Polish school children. A bi-monthly billboard newspaper (Wandzeitung) was used to propagandize the Polish rural population.

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p. 8.
2/ Vbl. Gg., 1940, I, 103, and II, 424.
3/ Vbl. Gg., 1940, II, 399.

There were several Polish illustrated magazines, youth periodicals, and trade journals, all under direct German supervision.

3. The Radio

The possession or use of radios was prohibited except on written permission of the German authorities. 1/ All Polish-owned radio sets were confiscated. The Germans permitted only Racial Germans, Ukrainians, and so-called mountaineers (Gorals) to retain their sets. Many Poles, however, managed to keep their receivers illegally. Since many so-called Racial Germans could speak only Polish, there was a considerable non-German radio audience among those few permitted to have radios. Two short-wave transmitters (at Warsaw and Krakow) and three long- and medium-wave transmitters (at Lwow, Krakow, and Warsaw) were operated by the German broadcasting system under the group name "Transmitters of the General Government" (Sender des Generalgouvernements). One long-wave transmitter, the "Vistula Station" (Weichselsender) at Warsaw, also under the same supervision, was included in the group of German European transmitters. Their primary function was to broadcast programs of the Reich stations; only secondarily did they broadcast programs of their own. Only one station was employed for broadcasting programs in the Polish language.

4. The Cinema

Theaters were strictly separated into those for Germans and those for Poles. A decree of 8 October 1940 required the registration of all moving picture equipment and film. Managers of moving picture theaters were all either Racial Germans or else Poles considered reliable. All films were distributed under German supervision. A special Office for Film and Pictures (Zentralstelle für Film und Bild) in the Department of Science and Education supplied propaganda films for school use and for the Army and Party.

1/ Vbl. Gg., 1939, p.225; 1940, I, 167; 1940, II, 85.

N. SCHOOLS

German school policy in the General Government had two goals: to provide the maximum schooling for Racial Germans and to cut down the educational opportunities of Poles to the minimum required by Nazi purposes. The basic decrees were the following:

1. Decree of 31 October 1939 requiring separate schools for Germans and non-Germans, reopening all Polish elementary schools, and keeping Polish higher schools closed (Vbl.Gg., 1939,p.18).

2. Decree of 16 March 1940 putting all schools under the supervision of the Department of Science and Education, creating county school supervisors (Kreisschulräte), and requiring that all school administrators be Germans, although school inspectors might be Poles or Ukrainians (Vbl.Gg.,1940, I,106).

3. Decree of 12 April 1940 prohibiting private schools except upon permission of the government (Vbl.Gg.,1940,I,134).

4. Decree of 31 August 1940 requiring Jewish communities to set up and maintain compulsory elementary schools for Jews, under German school supervision (Vbl.Gg.,1940,I,258).

By the beginning of 1943 there were 264 German elementary schools with some twenty thousand pupils and five hundred teachers, four "head schools"(Hauptschulen) with two hundred pupils and sixteen teachers, nine secondary schools with two thousand pupils and over one hundred teachers, and a number of vocational schools. Lack of teachers was a major problem. Racial Germans long resident in Poland were employed but, since there were not enough of them, some Reich Germans were brought in. Courses for auxiliary teachers (Schulhelferinnen) were given at Gorlice and Nowy Sacz.

The Germans limited the Poles to elementary and trade

schools. Elementary schools were run fundamentally on the basis of the Polish School Law of 17 February 1922, with a strict German supervision superimposed. Early in 1943 these elementary schools numbered some 8,465 institutions attended by more than 2,000,000 Polish pupils and taught by some 25,000 Polish teachers. Polish was the language of instruction and of textbooks, but the content was strictly determined by the Germans. The only schooling open to Poles beyond the elementary level was the training afforded by trade schools for the purpose of making them more useful to the German war effort.

The Germans granted the Ukrainian population in South-eastern Poland separate schools and professed to give them more cultural autonomy than they had previously enjoyed. The Ukrainian schools numbered 4,181 on the elementary level in 1943, as well as 12 grammar schools and 6 teachers academies.

 RESTRICTED

APPENDIX

OUTLINE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Governor General (Generalgouverneur): Dr. Hans Frank

Chief of the Administration (Leiter der Regierung): Bühler

Vice Chief of the Administration (Stellvertretender Leiter der Regierung): Dr. Ernst Bopple

Representatives of Reich Authorities (Vertreter von Rechsdienststellen):

Deputy of the Party Chancellery and Deputy Leader of the NSDAP Activities Sphere General Government (Beauftragter der Parteikanzlei und Stellvertretender Leiter des Arbeitsbereichs der NSDAP Generalgouvernement): Walter Tiessler

Deputy of the Foreign Office (Beauftragter des Auswartigen Amtes): Kühlisch

Liaison Officer of the Supreme Army Command (Verbindungsoffizier des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht): Fischer

Liaison Officer of the Commander in Chief of the Army (Verbindungsoffizier des Oberbefehlshabers des Heeres): von Tschammer und Osten

Liaison Officer of the Commander in Chief of the Air Arm (Verbindungsoffizier des Oberbefehlshabers der Luftwaffe): von Dazur

Liaison Leader for the Reich Labor Leader (Verbindungsführer des Reichsarbeitsführers): Heinrich Hinkel

Deputy of the Reich Youth Leader (Beauftragter des Reichsjugendführers):

Chief of Armaments Inspection (Chef der Rüstungsinspektion): General Maximilian Schindler

Deputy of the German Red Cross (Beauftragter des Deutschen Roten Kreuzes): Dr. Sanne

Director of the Chancellery of the Governor General (Leiter der Kanzlei des Generalgouverneurs): Dr. Max Meidlinger

Director of the Government Chancellery (Leiter der Regierungskanzlei): Wolsegger

Press Chief of the Government (Pressechef der Regierung) Emil Gassner

Office of Legislation (Amt für Gesetzgebung): Dr. Albert Weh

Office of Foreign Trade (Amt für Aussenhandel): Rümelin

Office of Price Administration (Amt für Preisbildung): Dr. Schulte-Wissermann

Office of Space Planning (Amt für Raumordnung): Dr. Schepers

Personnel Office (Personalamt): Eberhard Freiherr von Medem

Office of Maintenance and Supply (Betriebsamt): Gutbrod

Archives Administration (Direktion der Archive des Generalgouvernements): Dr. Erich Randt

Statistical Office (Statistisches Amt): Müller

Youth Office (Amt für Jugend): Schimmelpfeng

Department of Internal Administration (Hauptabteilung Innere Verwaltung): von Craushaar

Bureau of Organization (Unterabteilung Organisation): Hoffstetter

Bureau of General Administration (Allgemeine Staatsverwaltung)

Bureau of Local Administration (Kommunalverwaltung): Fey

Bureau of Police (Polizeiangelegenheiten): Dr. Schoenhals

Inspection of Special Service (Inspektion des Sonderdienstes): Dr. Hammerle

Bureau of Highway Traffic (Strassenverkehr): Wessel

Bureau of Population and Relief (Bevölkerungswesen und Fürsorge): Weirauch

Bureau of Construction Service (Baudienst): Heinrich Hinkel

Sports Office (Hauptreferat Sport): Niffka

Department of Finance (Hauptabteilung Finanzen): Dr. Hermann Senkowsky

Bureau of Budget and Accounts (Haushalts-, Kassen- und Rechnungs-Wesen): Von Streit

Bureau of Customs and Excise (Zolle und Verbrauchssteuern): Tolle

Bureau of Taxation (Direkte- und Verkehrssteuern): Rogge

Bureau of Claims and Local Finance (Gemeindefinanzen): Radtke

General Direction of Monopolies (Generaldirektion der Monopole); Dr. Hermann Senkowsky

Department of Justice (Hauptabteilung Justiz): Wille

Bureau of Appointments and Administration (Personalsachen, Verwaltung, und Strafvollzug): Eden

Bureau of Civil and Commercial Law (Bürgerliches Recht, Handels-, Verkehrs- und Wirtschaftsrecht): Saage

Bureau of Public, Criminal and International Law (Oeffentliches Recht, Strafrecht, und Internationales Recht): Ganser

Patent Office (Patentamt)

Department of Economic Affairs (Hauptabteilung Wirtschaft): Dr. Walter Emmerich

Bureau of Trustee Administration (Treuhandstelle des Generalgouvernements): Plodeck

Bureau of Administration (Allgemeine Verwaltungsangelegenheiten): Bergemann

Bureau of Industry and Mining (Industrie und Bergbau):

Commodity Administration Offices (Bewirtschaftungsstellen):

Bureau of Commerce, Handicrafts, and Techincal Supervision (Handel, Handwerk, und technische Aufsicht): Heuritsch

Office of Weights and Measures (Hauptamt für Mass und Gewicht):

Bureau of Bank and Insurance Supervision (Bankaufsicht und Versicherungswesen): Dr. Fritz Paersch

Bureau of Foreign Exchange Control (Devisenstelle für das Generalgouvernement): Tetzner

Bureau of Traffic (Verkehr):

Department of Food and Agriculture (Hauptabteilung Ernährung und Landwirtschaft): Karl Naumann

Bureau of General Affairs (Allgemeine Angelegenheiten): Rauber

Bureau of Production (Erzeugung): Hopner

Bureau of Marketing Regulation (Marktordnung): Beer

Bureau of Land Regulation and Agricultural Labor (Bodenordnung und Landarbeit): Dr. Kuchenbäcker

Central Land Office (Hauptlandamt):

Bureau of Estates Management (Liegenschaftsverwaltung): Woltersdorf

Bureau of Water Control (Wasserwirtschaft): Baumgärtel

Bureau of Co-operative Associations, Credit, and Insurance (Genossenschafts-, Kredit- und Versicherungswesen): Hofling

State Co-operatives' Council (Staatlicher Genossenschaftsrat): Plavenik

Bureau of Crop Control (Erfassung):

Central Agricultural Office (Landwirtschaftliche Zentralstelle):

Seed Office (Saatgutstelle): Walter Albert

Department of Forests (Hauptabteilung Forsten): Dr. Eissfeldt

Bureau of Administration (Verwaltung): Burk

Bureau of Forest Economy (Forstwirtschaft):

Bureau of Lumber Economy (Holzwirtschaft): Mann

Bureau of Hunting (Jagdwesen): Baumgarten

Department of Labor (Hauptabteilung Arbeit): Albert Stamm

Bureau of Administration (Verwaltung): Berthold

Bureau of Labor Law and Labor Protection (Arbeitsrecht und Arbeitsschutz): Schneider

Bureau of Labor Exploitation (Arbeitseinsatz): Dr. von Gschliesser

Bureau of Social Insurance (Sozialversicherung): Stamm

Bureau of Housing (Wohnungs- und Siedlungswesen): Zinkahn

Bureau of Veterans' Relief (Militärversorgung): Rhetz

Bureau of Social Service (Betriebsversorgung und Berufsverbände): Holweger

Department of Propaganda (Hauptabteilung Propaganda): Ohlenbusch

Bureau of Administration (Verwaltung): Arnold

Press Bureau (Presse): Gassner

Propaganda Bureau: Gauweiler

Office of Culture (Kultur): Jaenicke

Office of Radio (Rundfunk): Koenig

Film Bureau (Film): Gerdes

Department of Science and Education (Hauptabteilung Wissenschaft und Unterricht): Dr. Watzke

Bureau of Science and Culture (Wissenschaft und Volksbildung): Licht

Bureau of Schools and Instruction (Erziehung und Unterricht): Ratzer

Institute for German Eastern Research (Institut für Deutsche Ostarbeit): Dr. W. Coblitz

Office for the Protection of Ancient Art (Amt für Pflege alter Kunst):

Museums Administration (Musealhauptverwaltung):

Department of Health (Hauptabteilung Gesundheitswesen): Dr. Walbaum

Department of Railways and General Direction of the Eastern Railway (Hauptabteilung Eisenbahnen und Generaldirektion der Ostbahn): Gerteis

Financial and Legal Bureau (Finanz und Recht): Keller

Bureau of Personnel and Traffic (Personal und Verkehr) Sillich

Technical Bureau (Maschinentechnische Abteilung): Scharrer

Administrative Bureau (Betriebsabteilung): Köhle

Construction Bureau (Bauabteilung): Fatken

Workshops Administration (Werkstätten): Koch

Bureau of Special Plans (Sonderbauvorhaben): Neumann

Department of Posts (Deutsche Post Osten): Dr. Lauxmann

Bureau of Posts and Organization (Post- und Organisationsabteilung): Schmidt

Bureau of Telephone and Telegraph Administration (Fernmeldeabteilung): Kuhnt

Personnel Office (Personalabteilung): Wegener

Financial Office (Finanzabteilung): Mercker

Central Technical Office (Technisches Zentralamt): Bauder

Bureau of Building (Hochbau): Eckardt

Bureau of Highway and Bridge Construction (Strassen- und Brückenbau): Rothmund

Bureau of River Control (Strombau, Wasserstrassen): Treplin

Administrative and Legal Bureau (Verwaltung und Recht): Weller

Secretariat of State for Security Matters (Staatssekretariat für das Sicherheitswesen):

Higher SS and Police Leader in the General Government and Secretary of State for Security Matters (Höherer SS- und Polizeiführer im Generalgouvernement, Staatssektretär für das Sicherheitswesen): Wilhelm Koppe

Commander of the Order Police (Befehlshaber der Ordnungspolizei): Höring

Commander of the Security Police (Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei): Bierkampf

Commander for the Military District of the General Government (Wehrkreisbefehlshaber): General Siegfried Haenicke

Commander of the Eighth Air Force District (Befehlshaber des Luftgaues VIII): General Walter Somme

District of Warsaw:

Governor (Gouverneur des Distrikts Warschau): Ludwig Fischer

Chief of the Governor's Office (Chef des Amtes des Distriktschefs): Dr. Herbert Hummel

SS and Police Leader (SS- und Polizeiführer): Wigand

Head of the Department of Labor: Dr. Georg Mannherz

Head of the Trustee Administration : Dr. Ballreich

Head of the Price Control Office: Dr. Meisen

Head of the Propaganda Department: Dr. Steinmetz

District of Krakow:

Governor: Dr. Kurt von Burgsdorf

Chief of the Governor's Office: Dr. Georg Eisenlohr

SS and Police Leader: Scherner

Head of the Department of Internal Administration: Peter Paul

District of Radom:

Governor: F. Kundt

Chief of the Governor's Office: Dr. Friedrich Egen

SS and Police Leader: Dr. Böttcher

Head of the Department of Food and Agriculture: Topf

Head of the Office of Price Control: Dr. Freudenthal

Head of the Trustee Administration: D. Lange

Head of the Department of Science and Education: Stegemann

Head of the Department of Propaganda : F. W. Reisch

District of Lublin:

Governor: Richard Wendler

SS and Police Leader: Sporrenberg

Head of the Department of Food and Agriculture: Dr. Claus

Head of the Department of Propaganda: Scholler

District of Galicia:

Governor: J. Wächter

SS and Police Leader: Katzmann

Head of the Department of Finance: Dr. Arthur Günther